

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The TOOKER PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE and STATISTICS will deliver the following COURSES OF LECTURES during the Lent Term, 1862.—Elements of Political Economy, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 P.M., begins Jan. 23. This Course is suited to the Second Examination for the India Civil Service. The more important Facts and Problems of Political Economy, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 P.M., beginning Jan. 23.—For a Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY ON FRIDAY MORNING, January 24, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 12s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

EXETER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
Visitor.—The LORD BISHOP of the Diocese.
Council.—The DEAN and CHAPTER.
Principal.—The Very Rev. C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter.
Vice-Principal.
The Rev. R. C. PASCOE, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.
The Rev. T. W. HARDY, M.A., late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

This College is designed for Graduates of the Universities who are desirous of obtaining instruction in Theology, and of presenting themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Exeter and elsewhere. Fee, 10s. each Term. For information on the time of residence, course of study, and other particulars, apply to the Very Rev. the Rector, Exeter.
The College will OPEN in the early part of FEBRUARY next.

MUSICAL UNION.—Eighteenth Season.—THE EIGHT MATINEES, after Easter, will commence on TUESDAY, April 29, and terminate July 8. Members declining their subscriptions to notify the same before February, and the names of New Members to be forwarded in writing to the Director.—Subscriptions received at Cramer, Beale & Wood's; Chappell & Co.'s; and Ashdown & Parry.
J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

MEMORIAL to the late ALDERMAN WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor of Limerick.
TO PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

TENDERS are invited, on or before 20th January instant, from Artists willing to undertake the execution of a Portrait of the above-named Gentleman, full-length, life-size, in Official Robes, cost not to exceed 200l.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretaries of the Fitzgerald Memorial, through Mr. Robert Auglin, 50, George-street, Limerick, who will give all information on the subject.

THE CHAPLAIN (Married) of the BRITISH CONSULATE at CALAIS desires to meet with TWO PUPILS. They will have the comforts of home, and instruction in such branches of Education as may be desired. Terms, according to age and requirements, from 100l. to 150l. for each Pupil.—For further particulars apply to T. ISMAI, M.D., Rodney-street, Liverpool.

DR. LOVELL'S SCHOOL, WINSLOW HALL, Bucks. for the SONS OF NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN (established 1850). The course of tuition is preparatory to the public schools, Eton, Rugby, and Harrow, Sandhurst College, and the Army and Navy Examinations. Native teachers of French and German reside in the house, and these languages form an integral part of the daily school duty. The number of Pupils is strictly limited, and none are admitted below 16 years old.—All further particulars can be had of the Principal.

MADAMOISELLE TELLENBACH'S SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES under the patronage of The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland.—The Countess of Powis.—The Countess Amherst.—The Baroness Windsor and other distinguished Ladies. A few VACANCIES may now be filled up. Terms: 100 guineas per annum.—Address to Mademoiselle TELLENBACH, 4, Princes-square, Baywater. References kindly permitted to the Baroness Windsor, Hewell House, Bromsgrove.

TUITION.—Mr. N. TRAVERS, B.A., Ex-Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and late Professor of Modern History in the Ladies' College, Bedford-square, gives PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in Classics, English Elocution and History.—4, Fitzroy-square, W.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMMISSIONERS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

DRAWING MODELS.—J. D. HARDING'S, Complete in Hard Wood, 1l. 11s. 6d.—WINSOR & NEWTON, 35, Rathbone-place, London. And all Artists' Colourmen.

MODEL DRAWING and its APPLICATION with Perspective and Plane Drawing, TAUGHT by Mr. R. F. GANDEE and Assistants.—For Terms, &c., apply to Mr. GANDEE, 8, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, or 14, Walbrook, City.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W. will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, January 30th, 1862. Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. HENDALL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE, 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. THE LENT TERM in the Senior Department COMMENCES on the 27th instant.—Prospectuses containing Terms and the Names of the Professors may be had on application.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home, and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to Dr. LANKESTER, 8, Saville-row, W.

SCHOOL FRIGATE, CONWAY, Liverpool.—A MASTER is required to take charge of the MATHEMATICAL and NAVIGATION DEPARTMENT of the School Frigate, CONWAY. He must be unmarried, and will have to reside on board. Salary, 1500l. per annum with rations. Applications, with copies of testimonials, must be sent on or before the 25th instant, to BENJ. J. THOMSON, Secretary, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.
11th January, 1862.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. English.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as on the pupils or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

HARROW.—An ENGLISH and a FOREIGN GRADUATE PREPARE for HARROW, both being well acquainted with its system. The School is situated on a high hill, gravely soil, abundantly supplied with excellent spring-water, and is about three miles from the above place. Only a limited number of Boarders received.—Address ALPHA, 16, Orange-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

MUSIC, FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH.—As Daily Governess.—Miss FOWKE, a Pupil of the Cologne Musical Conservatoire, and who has resided nine years in Germany, gives LESSONS in the above, or further particulars apply direct No. 6, Claremont-terrace, Newland-street, Kensington.

DRAWING.—Miss HELEN M. JOHNSON, Pupil of the Royal Academy, TEACHER OF DRAWING in Oil, and Water-colour, Chalk and Pastel, has a VACANCY for a SCHOOL, or One or Two Private Pupils. Terms moderate. Address, 22, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.

LADIES' PRIVATE DRAWING-CLASSES, 41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-colour Society, begs to announce that his CLASSES for DRAWING and PAINTING, limited to Six Pupils each, RE-ASSEMBLE for the Spring Term on the 28th inst.—Particulars forwarded on application.

R. GREEN'S RUSTIC DRAWING MODELS. First Set, complete, with Rustic Figure, 1l. 1s.; singly, from 2s. 6d.—Sold by the Inventor, 41, Fitzroy-square; and all Artists' Repositories.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP.
Notis.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of the Superior Order, and YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Carefully EDUCATED for the Universities, Competitive Examinations and for Mercantile, Engineering and Agricultural pursuits. Under the care of Competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantage of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The school is in a most favourable situation, and for exercise and recreation there are extensive play-grounds, and a covered Gymnasium.—Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained of J. L. ELLENBERGER, Principal.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER.—This School, recognized by the SECRETARY of STATE for India, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, College, Chester.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.—Pupils fully prepared for the Universities and for Professional or Mercantile Pursuits. Terms, inclusive, according to age. Particulars of Honours gained by Mr. Long's Pupils in various Public Examinations, with numerous first-class References, chiefly to Parents and former Pupils, by Prospectus.

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX.—A Lady, possessed of many years' experience in teaching, RECEIVES EIGHT YOUNG LADIES to board and educate, in one of the best situations of this healthy watering-place. Terms, 80 and 100 guineas per annum, according to age.—For address, apply to M. E. W., 4, Denbigh-road, Kensington Park, W. References kindly allowed to the Parents of former Pupils.

MANSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LETHERHEAD, SURREY.—Mr. PAYNE begs to announce that the division of the Scholastic Year into three Terms will henceforth supersede the Half-yearly arrangement hitherto adopted in this Institute. The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.
Mr. PAYNE takes this opportunity of making known the eminent success of his Pupils in the Oxford Local Examinations. Of 39 candidates, 20 have passed, 20 in Honours; whereas 20 Passes and 6 Honours would have realized the average standard.
Letherhead, Jan. 18, 1862.

NEW SWISS VIEWS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the Matterhorn, Breithorn, Monte Rosa, &c., from various points: M. Blanc, from the Zueri; The Theodule Pass; Views in the Valleys of Chamuniz, Bern, and Lucerne. A new series of STEREOGRAPHS of SWISS SCENERY, including The Matterhorn, from Riffel and Theodule; various Views on the Theodule Pass, The Aar, Aletsch, Visch, Thierberg, Rosenlani, Glaciers, &c., with Figures (from life) most artistically introduced. Views from the Eggishorn, and from the Gornet Grat. Price is 6d. each.
J. Gladwell, Publisher and Importer of Foreign Photographs, Manufacturer of Portfolios and Albums of the best description, 31, Gracechurch-street, London.

REPEAL of the TAXES on LITERATURE and the PRESS.

The COMMEMORATION TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON will be presented on TUESDAY, the 4th of February, next, at a PUBLIC BREAKFAST (12 o'clock precisely), at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be obtained at the Freemasons' Hall, and at the Committee Rooms, 47, Paternoster-row.
WM. EWART, M.P., Chairman.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, Treasurer.
JOHN FRANCIS, Hon. Sec.

SUB-EDITOR or READER.—A YOUNG MAN, who has had some years' experience in the above capacities on an old-established Provincial Newspaper, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Has been accustomed to Leader-writing.—Address J. W. H., 4, Waterloo-place, Weymouth.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A good opportunity presents itself to place a YOUTH, with a talent for Drawing, with an ENGRAVER ON WOOD, in good practice. Premium not an object.—Apply to Mr. GILKS, 21, Essex-street, Strand.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, an Engagement as ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN on WOOD. Power general. Can copy well.—Address J. T., 45, Westminster-place, City-road.

THE BOOKS of Merchants, Lawyers, Brokers, Publishers, Booksellers and others, kept by the year, for terms as arranged, by a firm of professional Accountants of the highest respectability.—Address A. B. & Co., care of Mr. McKean & Co., 46, London-wall, E.C.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who has had the charge of a small household, and care and tuition of Five Pupils for nearly Nine Years, is desirous of RE-ENGAGEMENT, either in a similar situation, as Resident or Daily Governess, or as Companion to an Elderly or Invalid Lady.—A. B., Post-office, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

AT HOME or ABROAD.—A Literary Man, of good business qualifications and accustomed to management, REQUIRES AN APPOINTMENT. He is a ready Political Writer, well acquainted with Newspaper Routine and Practical Printing, and able to take the Literary and Mechanical Management of a Newspaper.—"X. Y. Z.," care of Mr. Garlick, Bookseller, 3, King William-place, Hammar-smith.

ROBINSON & COTTAM beg to call the attention of SCULPTORS and ARCHITECTS to their Establishment, at which CASTINGS of the most difficult and complicated nature are executed in any metal. Estimates given on application.
THE STATUE AND IRON FOUNDRY,
Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.—J. W. WATSON, Ackworth School, near Pinderfield, will be happy to send a few dozen neatly mounted MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS, for selection at 7s. a dozen, to any Gentleman desiring it. Gift Covers for Slides, adhesive and with circles ready cut, 2s. per hundred, or 10s. per thousand.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all Commodities are to be addressed. Pianofortes of all Classes for Sale and Hire. City Branch, 26, Cheapside, E.C.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, by Andrew Ross, FOR SALE: focal length 5 feet 6 inches, aperture 4 inches, with rack-tube and finder, Terrestrial and Astronomical eye-pieces, and table-stand; complete, in Cases, with suitable packings.—For further particulars apply at Mr. Ross's, 2 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 10s. pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ANDREW LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this.
Ers., Oct. 14, 1860.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROBLER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF,
BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 221 and 223, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unsurpassed for breadth, manner and finish. Either in the choice of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

FIRST STEPS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
for Junior Classes. 18mo. 1s.
Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Recently published,
P O E M S, by L. Post 8vo.
 3s. 6d.; Second Series, 4s. 6d.; Third Series, 4s. 6d.; or the
 Three Series, complete in One Volume, 10s. 6d.
 London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

Just ready, in 8vo.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION. By WILLIAM
 W. STORY. Reprinted, by permission, from the *Daily*
News, with Corrections and Alterations.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL
AND PHYSICAL. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of
 'The Principles of Psychology.'
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,
ŒDIPUS ON THE SPHINX OF THE NINE-
TEENTH CENTURY. Political-Polemical Riddles
 Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in post 8vo. cloth antique, price 10s. 6d.
ROMANTIC EPISODES OF CHIVALRIC
AND MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English, by
 ALEXANDER VANCE.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published,
PROOFS OF THE PROBABLE CAUSE AND
RECENT DATE OF THE BOULDER-DRIFT, connecting it
 with the Post-Tertiary Period and the Noachian Deluge. With a
 Map of the Gulf Stream. By ADMIRAL WAUCHOPE.
 Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

POPULAR SCHOOL-BOOKS—NEW EDITIONS.
WHITE'S (Rev. JAMES) LANDMARKS OF
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 8d. The
 Fortieth Thousand.

Ditto, with Questions, Coloured Map, and Genealogical and
 Chronological Tables, fcap. 8vo. bound in leather, 3s.
 Or the Questions, &c. separately, fcap. 8vo. boards, 1s.

WHITE'S (Rev. JAMES) LANDMARKS OF
THE HISTORY OF GREECE. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 8d.

KENNY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with
 Orthographical Exercises, Lessons in Parsing, Exercises
 and Examination Questions. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

POETRY FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; selected
 from all sources. By ANNE BOWMAN. Fcap. 8vo.
 28s. pp. 2s.

MUCH IN LITTLE; or, Facts and Informa-
 tion for Young People. By Mrs. ALLBUT. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

WALKER'S PRONOUNCING ENGLISH
DICTIONARY. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. The Fifty-sixth
 Thousand.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge.

SCHOOL ATLASES—NEW EDITIONS.
THE COLLEGE ATLAS. Forty-fifth Thou-
 sand. With Thirty-three Coloured Maps, half bound, 12s.

THE JUNIOR ATLAS. Eighteenth Thou-
 sand. With Seventeen Coloured Maps, half bound, 5s. 6d.

THE COLLEGE CLASSIC ATLAS, coloured
 in outline. Super-royal 8vo. strongly half bound, 12s.

THE JUNIOR CLASSIC ATLAS, contain-
 ing Fifteen Maps, coloured in outline. Super-royal 8vo.
 strongly half bound, 5s. 6d.

ROUTLEDGE'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD,
 with Twelve Maps. Royal 8vo. cloth boards, with label,
 1s. 6d.; fully coloured, 2s. 6d.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge.

NEW HISTORICAL WORKS FOR STUDENTS.
 In post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each, bound,

THE FALL OF ROME, AND THE RISE OF
NEW NATIONALITIES. By the Rev. JOHN G. SHER-
 PARD, D.C.L., Head-Master of Kidderminster School.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By the Rev.
 JAMES WHITE, Author of the 'Landmarks of English
 History,' &c. With an Analysis to Chapters, and a full Index.
 850 pp.

In post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
DAUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY OF THE REFOR-
MATION OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. Abridged
 and Translated by the Rev. JOHN GILL.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

SCHOOL HISTORIES AND READING-BOOKS.
 Each in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth extra,

RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE EPI-
TOMIZED.

ROBERTSON AND PRESCOTT'S CHARLES
THE FIFTH.

BONNECHOSE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.
 Fifth Thousand.

MACFARLANE'S HISTORY OF BRITISH
INDIA.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF CONQUEST OF
MEXICO.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF CONQUEST OF
PERU.

PRESCOTT'S REIGN OF FERDINAND AND
ISABELLA.

PRESCOTT'S REIGN OF PHILIP THE
SECOND.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Just published, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.
WHO'S WHO IN 1862. Peerage, Baronetage,
 Knights, Parliamentary Guide, &c.
 "A complete epitome of most handy knowledge of the personnel
 of the public life of this country which every one so often requires
 to refer to."—*Illustrated London News*.
 London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

Just published, price 4s.
SOME POINTS OF THE EDUCATION
QUESTION practically considered with reference to the
 Report of the Commissioners and THE NEW MINUTE, with a
 brief Outline of the Rise and Progress of popular Education in
 England. By ARTHUR GARFITT, M.A., Curate of Richmond,
 Surrey.
 Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Now ready,
THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-
LETTER DIARIES AND CALENDARS FOR 1862. Edited
 by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the
 Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.
 To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.
INDIAN RAILWAYS DESCRIBED; the
 Government Contract Explained. With a Map, and the
 Contract in full. By JOHN WHITEHEAD, of the Stock Ex-
 change, London.
 London: Messrs. J. J. Whitehead, 8, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Fourth Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
THE GENIUS OF THE FRENCH LAN-
GUAGE; being a Complete Guide to its Idiomatic
 Phrasology. By H. J. WHITEHEAD.
 In the press, price 2s. 6d., a New Edition of
 A KEY to the above.
 London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

FROM 350 TO 3,000 COPIES
 OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORKS
 ARE IN CIRCULATION AT
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

MAX MÜLLER'S LECTURES ON LANGUAGE
 FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS, by Julia Kavanagh
 DU CHAILLUS ADVENTURES IN AFRICA
 LADY HERBERT'S GENTLEWOMEN
 HERKELEY'S SPORTSMAN IN AMERICA
 BURTON'S VISIT TO SALT LAKE CITY
 TOM BROWN AT OXFORD
 GREAT EXPLORATIONS—LA BRATA
 THORNBURY'S LIFE OF TURNER
 ANDERSSON'S TRAVELS OF THE OKAVANGO
 GOOD FOR NOTHING—MARTHA BROWN
 THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERES
 DAVIS'S RESEARCHES AT CARTHAGE
 PAUL THE POPE AND PAUL THE FISHER
 MARKET HARBOROUGH—WYATT AND WOOL
 LOCKHART'S RESIDENCE IN CHIEF
 BUCKLEY'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION
 AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ALEXANDER CARLYLE
 CITY AND SUBURB—TOO MUCH ALONE
 MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST
 BURTON'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA
 SIR R. WILSON'S PRIVATE JOURNAL
 MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS
 SMILES'S LIVES OF THE ENGINEERS
 MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, Vol. V.
 LANGLEY'S RESIDENCE IN INDIA
 THE WOMAN IN WHITE—HIDE AND SEEK
 WHEEL WITHIN WHEEL—UNDER THE SPELL
 POEMS, by the Author of "John Halifax"
 IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA, by F. Bremer
 MEMOIRALS OF ADMIRAL GAMBIER
 STANLEY'S EASTERN CHURCHES
 THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER, by Miss Yonge
 THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH
 MISS BRAUFORT'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT
 SILAS MARSH—THE SILVER CORD
 AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. PIOTR
 MEMOIRS OF CORNELIA KNIGHT
 THACKERAY'S FOUR GEORGES
 HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS
 GOSSE'S ROMANCE OF NATURAL HISTORY
 LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS—TENNESSON'S CHYRON
 LOVEL THE WIDOWER—AGONY POINT
 WOLFE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY—ELGIN'S CHINA
 COURT LIFE AT NAPLES—LAVINIA
 FORBES'S CAMPAIGN WITH GARIBALDI
 MY SHARE OF THE WORLD
 RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON
 ATKINSON'S SIBERIA AND THE AMOOR
 CARLYLE'S LIFE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT
 LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
 AIDS TO FAITH—ESSAYS AND REVIEWS
 LAMONT'S ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS
 HORROR SUBSIDIARY—THE TWO COSMOS
 RUSSELL'S DIARY OF THE INDIAN WAR.

MANY COPIES OF EVERY OTHER LEADING WORK OF
 the Present Season and of the past twenty years are also in cir-
 culation, and fresh copies continue to be added as freely as Sub-
 scribers may require them.

Single Subscription—ONE GUINEA per
Annun.
 Commencing at any date.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
 New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-
 street, Birmingham.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.
SCATTERED LEAVES. By H. S. STOKES,
 Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne.'
 London: Longman, Green and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

NEW SPELLING-BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AMY
 HERBERT.'
 Just published, in 18mo. price One Shilling,
DICTATION EXERCISES. By ELIZABETH
 M. SEWELL, Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'The Child's First
 History of Rome,' 'A First History of Greece,' 'History of the
 Early Church,' &c.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

HALL'S GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS, IN USE IN
 KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.
 Third Edition, enlarged, in 12mo. price 5s. cloth,
THE PRINCIPAL ROOTS OF THE GREEK
TONGUE; with a Display of their Incorporation into
 English, and an Index of English Words derived from the Greek.
 By W. HALL.

On the same plan, 5th Edition, price 4s. 6d.
HALL'S LATIN ROOTS, with Index as above.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. boards,
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
 For 1862.
 Containing Lists of Honorary Members since the Foundation;
 and Prizes awarded during the Year 1861; Revised Courses for
 Science and Classical Honours; ment, Provosts, Fellows, and
 New Course for Moderatorships; Scholars; Improved List of the
 present University Electors, with the dates of their Degrees, &c.
 May also be had, in 12mo. price 2s. 6d. boards,

DUBLIN EXAMINATION PAPERS:
 Being a Supplement to the University Calendar for 1862.
 Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. London: Longman & Co.

H. R. H. the late PRINCE CONSORT. The
 best Likeness of the PRINCE that has ever appeared
 Engraved on Steel, by Pound, from the last Photograph by
 Mayall, is published with a Memoir as a Supplement to the
 ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD, and may be had
 with the current Number, price 6d.; stamped, 7d. Proofs on India
 paper 10s. 150, Fleet-street.

In crown 8vo. limp cloth, post-free, 1s.
HOW TO PRINT, AND HOW TO PUBLISH
 WITHOUT RISK. See 'Counsels to Authors.'
 London: William Freeman, 109, Fleet-street.

Ready this day, demy 8vo. price 1s.
THE EDUCATION OF THE MIDDLE
CLASSES IN ENGLAND. By F. V. THO. NTON, Rector
 of Brown Candover, Hants.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. fcap. 8vo. cloth boards,
THE LAST REGRET; or, the Power of
 Enlarged Regeneration. A Poem, illustrative of Truths of
 Inspiration, assailed in a late work entitled 'Essays and Reviews.'
 By A. S. GARDNER, Esq. of the Temple.
 F. Shaw & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

On Monday, January 20, price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges,
THE FAMILY CIRCLE. By the Rev.
 ANDREW MORTON, Greenock.
 London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: W. Oliphant &
 Co. Greenock: John Morrison & Sons.

This day is published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 1s. 1s.
A HISTORY OF THE OPERA IN ITALY,
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA,
 from its Origin in Italy down to our Own Times; with Anecdotes
 of the most celebrated Composers and Vocalists of Europe.
 By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq.
 London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Lendall-street.

AUSTRALIA.
 Just published, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
AUSTRALIA: ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND
PRESENT CONDITION.
 By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.

Just published, a New Edition of
BLACK'S MAP OF AUSTRALIA,
 NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIA.
 30; by 40 inches,
 Showing the Latest Discoveries, Travellers' Routes.
 Price 10s. 6d. in Sheets; 14s. Case; 31s. on Rollers, varnished.
 Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post,
 3s. stamps.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN; a Guide to their
 Treatment and Prevention. Illustrated by Cases. By
 THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary
 for Diseases of the Skin, 21, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
 "This admirable—re might almost say indispensable—little
 work comes to us in its fifth edition, enriched with an excellent
 and most temperate chapter on the Turkish Bath."
 London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Just published, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cloth,
THE ENGLISH ETYMOLOGICAL AND
EXPLANATORY SPELLING-BOOK; comprising Spell-
 ing, Pronunciation and Derivations from the Latin, Greek, and
 Anglo-Saxon Languages. With useful Annotations from the
 Works of Latham, Trench, Richardson, Worcester, &c. By
 ROSCOE MORGAN, B.A., Editor of 'The School and University
 Eton Latin Grammar,' 'Chambers's French Fables,' &c.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill;
 W. M'Gee; and W. B. Kelly. Edinburgh: John Menzies.

A richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated, price 1l.
THE LIFE, TIMES, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By H. J. F. PATRICK, J.P. Biography of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "A welcome novelty to Englishmen."—*Literary Gazette*. "One of the most admirable histories that modern times has seen."—*Morning Herald*. "Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portrait."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.

NEW EDITION (THE 8th) OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

Now complete, in 21 vols. 4to. and Index, price 25l. 12s. cloth, and 32l. half Russia, marbled edges.

THE EIGHTH EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Illustrated by upwards of 800 Engravings on Wood and Steel.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FOR JUNIOR CLASSES IN SCHOOLS, LATE LEARNERS, THE SELF-Taught, AND OTHERS.

Price 3s. 6d. The Seventh Edition of
BEARD'S LATIN MADE EASY: an Introduction to the Reading of Latin, comprising a Grammar and Exercise-Book; with an English-Latin and Latin-English Vocabulary, an Index of Subjects, and a Supplement, containing Tables of Verbs.

A KEY to the above, price 2s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

LEGENDS OF S. SWITHUN AND SANCTA MARIA AEGYPTIACA.

Now ready, in imperial 4to. price 21s. boards.

GLOUCESTER FRAGMENTS: I. Fac-simile of Leaves in Saxon Handwriting on S. Swithun, copied by Photocopying at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton; and published with JOHN EARLE, M.A., Rector of Swanwick; late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. II. Saxon Leaves on S. Maria Aegyptiaca, with Fac-simile.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONS AND READINGS, BY A. HAVET, Author of 'The Complete French Class-Book,' &c.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: Modern Conversations on all the Topics of Life; Instantaneous Exercises; 140 Extracts from Standard Writers; and a Dictionary of the Words and Idioms used in the Text. New Edition. 400 8vo. pages, 5s. 6d.

London: W. Allan; Dulau & Co.; Simpkin & Co.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

290 crown 8vo. pages, 3s.

HAVET'S HOUSEHOLD FRENCH: 260 Conversations in French and English alternately, each Exercise consisting of Questions and Answers of every-day use; with an Elementary French Grammar, Selections from French Writers, and a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and numerous Idioms. London: Simpkin & Co.; W. Allan; Dulau & Co.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; with numerous illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s., and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With an exact Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph, Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

Just published, in a closely-printed volume, 8vo. pp. 648, price 12s.

A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges, of Apprentices for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service, and of Mathematical Students generally. By Professor J. R. YOUNG.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete elementary course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and writer, and he has produced a very useful book. . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.
 " . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—*London Review*, April 6, 1861.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Just published, price 3s. 6d., 388 pages,

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR: Arranged on an entirely New Plan, with Questions. By CHARLES HENRI SCHNEIDER, of the High School; French Examiner to the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Also, 8th Edition, price 3s. 6d., 328 pages,

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH READER: Arranged on an entirely New Plan, with a Questionnaire.

Also, price 3s.

KEY to the EXERCISES contained in the Grammar.

SPECIMEN PAGES of these BOOKS will be sent free by post; or a Specimen Copy, either the Grammar or the Reader, will be sent by the Author, to Teachers only, on receipt of 30 postage-stamps.

From the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of Dec. 21.

"Without detracting from the merits of many excellent French Grammars which have been in use among us, it is not too much to say that this one has important peculiarities which place it in some respects above them all."

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and Bell & Bradfute. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

MUSICAL DIRECTORY, REGISTRY and

ALMANACK, for 1862, just published.
 Contains—388 miniature Musical Biographies—The Addresses of Musical Professors, &c. throughout the Kingdom—Musical Societies of London and the Provinces, with their Transactions in the Past Year—List of Music published in Great Britain during 1861—Advertisements of everything new and interesting in connection with Music. Price 1s. 6d.; by post 1s. 8d.
 Rudall, Rose, Carter & Co. 20, Charing Cross.

Now ready,

THE TWO CHORALS Sung at the Funeral of H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT. Edited by Dr. ELVEY, Organist to her Majesty, and of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Price 6d.
 London: Novello & Co. Dean-street, Soho.

THE SHAKESPEARE ALBUM, for the PIANOFORTE.—This beautifully illustrated Work will be issued as soon after the delivery of the copies subscribed for as possible. Price 10s. 6d.
 Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

ORGAN MARCHES.—Bridal, Jubilant, Festival, and Funeral. 2s. each. By THOMAS KILNER, Organist of Christ Church, Highbury.
 John Shepherd, 66, Newgate-street.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SONGS and BALLADS—the Words in German and English—set to Music for the Pianoforte, 42 pages, folio, 3s. (free by post).
 Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

GOD BLESS OUR WIDOWED QUEEN. A National Prayer.—Words by W. S. PASSMORE. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. Appropriately illustrated, 2s. 6d.

IN MEMORIAM.—His late R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT. For Piano. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. With appropriate Illustration, 3s.

DEAD MARCH IN SAUL. Arranged for the Piano, by G. F. WEST, 3s.

London: Robert Cook & Co. New Burlington-street, Publishers to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Now ready, price 5s. handsomely bound in cloth,

B A A L: a Poem. In Ten Flights.

"In hoc est hoax,
 Et quix est joax,
 Cum gravity pro graver foax."

London: Wm. Freeman, 102, Fleet-street.

THE AMERICAN CONTEST.

In 8vo. price 5s.

AMERICAN SLAVERY. A Reprint of an Article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a portion of which was inserted in No. 206 of the *Edinburgh Review*; and of Mr. Sumner's Speech of May, 1856, with a Notice of the Events which followed it. By NASSAU W. WATSON, Esq.
 T. Fellowes, Ludgate-street.

MR. SALA'S NEW WORKS.

Ready this day, in One Volume,

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS and THE DUMB DOOR-PORTER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of "The Seven Sons of Mamma," "Dutch Pictures," "Twice Round the Clock," &c.

Ready this day at every Library, in 3 vols.

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of "William Hogarth," "A Journey Due North," &c.

"This is a work of broad and unquestionable genius."—*Spectator*.

"The Seven Sons of Mamma" is a most exciting romance. All the characters, all the incidents, all the accessories, taken separately, are graphic and life-like sketches. . . . No reader will leave off until he reaches the end."—*Athenæum*.

"The book is in all respects an admirable performance; and had Mr. Sala done nothing else to establish his claim to literary distinction, 'The Seven Sons of Mamma' would alone place him in the foremost rank of modern writers of fiction."—*Morning Post*.

"In the volumes before us there are many passages which no other man could have written. . . . Shows real and unusual genius. Mrs. Armytage is wonderful."—*Press*.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of "William Hogarth," "Seven Sons of Mamma,"

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal line."—*Spectator*.
 "Mr. Sala is a masterly inventor of strange incident and delineator of strange character: herein there is no man living who has shown anything like similar power."—*Press*.

"The title of the volume indicates well enough the style in which it is written, but gives no idea of the endless variety of subjects over which it ranges. All classes in society, except the highest, all conditions and phases of all possible and many imaginary combinations of circumstances, are here photographed with admirable skill."—*Daily News*.

"They give just ideas of Mr. Sala's versatility of talent, for they are as various as they are amusing, and will cheer many a half-hour in the intervals of business."—*Globe*.

"Contains nothing which had been better omitted; and though all classes of readers may gratify all kinds of tastes in its perusal—the gay, the sensible, the philosophic, the sentimental and the grave—there is not a heavy page to be found in 'Dutch Pictures.'"—*Morning Post*.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 13, Catherine-street, Strand

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

MARTHA BROWN, the HEIRESS. A Tale. By the Author of 'Dorothy.'

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.'

Post 8vo. price 5s.

LEISURE HOURS in TOWN. A Selection from the Contributions of A. R. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, a CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. 9s.

ON THE STUDY OF CHARACTER, INCLUDING AN ESTIMATE OF PHRENOLOGY. By ALEXANDER BAIN, Professor of Logic in Aberdeen.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, demy 8vo. 15s.

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY of the ASTRONOMY of the ANCIENTS. By Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. M.P.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY.

By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.

The First Volume, REVOLUTIONS of RACE. 8vo. 15s.
 The Second Volume, REVOLUTIONS in RELIGION. 8vo. 15s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. 28s. of the

HISTORY of ENGLAND, containing the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. By JAMES ANTHONY PROBLE.

The Second Edition, revised, of Volumes I. to IV., containing the Reign of Henry VIII. 2l. 14s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo.

THE HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

Vol. I. ENGLAND and FRANCE. Third Edition. 1l. 1s.
 Vol. II. SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 16s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. 9s. each.

THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON: Essays, Consolatory, Aesthetic, Moral, Social, and Domestic. A Selection from the Contributions of A. R. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

A SERMON on the DEATH of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Preached at Eversley Church, December 21, 1861.

By the Rev. C. KINGSLEY, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Price 6d. in neat wrapper.

THE DEATH of the PRINCE: a Lesson for the People. By Rev. WILLIAM CALVERT.

London: William-Freeman, 102, Fleet-street.

Just published, 12s.

THE LAW: A Brief. Dedicated (by permission) to the "Devil's Own."

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, demy 8vo. 104 pp. price 1s. 6d.

SOUTHERN SECESSION. A Letter addressed to Capt. M. T. MAURY, Confederate Navy, on his Letter to Admiral FITZROY. By JOHN WELSFORD COWELL, Esq.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly.

Just published, in 8vo. price 16s. in cloth,

A TREATISE on INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS: containing Differential and Integral Calculus, Calculus of Variations, Applications to Algebra and Geometry, and Analytical Mechanics. By BARTHOLOMEW PRIDE, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Pembroke College, and Sedilian Professor of Natural Philosophy, Oxford. Vol. IV. THE DYNAMICS of MATERIAL SYSTEMS.
 Oxford: at the University Press. Sold by J. H. Parker, Oxford, and 377, Strand, London; and E. Gardner, 7, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

PROOFS of the PROBABLE CAUSE and RECENT DATE of the BOULDER-DRIFT, connecting it with the Post-Tertiary Period and Neolithic Deluge. With a Map of the Gulf-Stream. By ADMIRAL WAUCHOPE.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s.

SELECT FRENCH POETRY for the YOUNG, with English Notes, and preceded by a few Plain Rules of French Prosody. By FERDINAND E. A. GASC, French Master of Brighton College.

Also, by M. GASC, in Use at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Wellington College, Trinity College (Dublin), &c.:—
FRENCH FABLES for BEGINNERS, 2s.
FIRST FRENCH BOOK, 1s. 6d.
SECOND FRENCH BOOK, 2s. 6d.—KEY to the two, 2s. 6d.
HISTOIRES AMUSANTES et INSTRUCTIVES, 2s. 6d.
GUIDE to MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION, 2s. 6d.
MATERIALS for FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION, 4s. 6d.

—KEY, 6s.

London: Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street.

HON. MRS. NORTON'S NEW POEM.

Now ready, handsomely printed and bound in extra cloth, with Illustrations from Designs by the Author, small 4to. price 7s. 6d.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Times, January 1st, 1862.

"Among the Christmas books of the year, we do not believe that there is to be found a volume more beautiful in appearance or more deserving to be read than this."

Daily News, December 30th, 1861.

"Rich in imagery, excellent in versification, and pervaded by a reverential tenderness which is irresistibly touching."

Examiner, January 4th, 1862.

"A true poem, noble in subject and aim, natural in flow, worthy in expression, with the common soul of humanity throbbing in every page through wholesome words."

John Bull, January 4th, 1862.

"The tale is beautifully related in true poetic mood, and in verse of sweet and musical modulation."

Now ready, handsomely printed and bound in extra cloth, with a Vignette by T. Woolner, engraved by C. H. JERES, 18mo. price 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND. FROM THE BEST POETS.

SELECTED AND ARRANGED

By COVENTRY PATMORE.

Christian Remembrancer, January, 1862.

"It forms an anthology of all such English poetry as is within a child's mind and taste, selected with great care and research."

Eighth Thousand, handsomely printed and bound in extra cloth, with a Vignette by T. Woolner, engraved by C. H. JERES, 18mo. price 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SELECTED AND ARRANGED, WITH NOTES,

By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE.

Saturday Review, January 4th, 1862.

"Such a volume is exactly what is really wanted as a Christmas present. It contains nine-tenths of what every one would agree to be the best short poems in the language."

Quarterly Review, October, 1861.

"This delightful little volume contains many of the best original lyric pieces and songs in our language, grouped with care and skill, so as to illustrate each other, like the pictures in a well-arranged gallery."

Spectator, July 27th, 1861.

"There is no book in the English language which will make a more delightful companion than this."

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CCXXI.,

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

- I. RAILWAY CONTROL.
- II. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.
- III. POPULAR EDUCATION—THE NEW CODE.
- IV. ICELAND—THE CHANGE OF FAITH.
- V. THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.
- VI. SPAIN AS IT IS.
- VII. LORD CASTLEREAGH.
- VIII. THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Now ready, with Illustration, post 8vo. 12s.

LETTERS

FROM

ROME TO FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

By Rev. JOHN W. BURGON, M.A.,

Fellow of Oriental College, Author of 'Life of Patrick Fraser Tytler.'

"I did not without regret give it my last farewell."
John Evelyn (1645).

On Thursday, 1 vol. 8vo. 9s.

AIDS TO FAITH;

A SERIES OF THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

CONTENTS.

- I. On Miracles as Evidences of Christianity. } H. L. MANSEL, B.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford, late Tutor and Fellow of St. John's Coll.
- II. On the Study of the Evidence of Christianity. } WILLIAM FITZGERALD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
- III. Prophecy } A. M'CAUL, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, King's Coll., London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.
- IV. Ideology and Subscription. } F. C. COOK, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.
- V. The Mosaic Record of Creation. } A. M'CAUL, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, King's Coll., London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.
- VI. On the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch. } GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford, and late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter Coll.
- VII. Inspiration } EDWD. HAROLD BROWN, B.D., Norrison Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral.
- VIII. The Death of Christ. } WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
- IX. Scripture and its Interpretation. } CHARLES JOHN ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's Coll., London.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE ROYAL FARMS—The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE of January 18th contains a description of the SHAW and HOME FARM, near Windsor; to be followed in succeeding Numbers by similar Articles. The Number for January 4th commenced a New Volume. Order of any Newsvender. Office, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

In Use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant-Taylor's, City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DELLIE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

- THE BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY FOR BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE des PROSATEURS. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Now ready.

THE TEACHERS OF THE PEOPLE: a Tract for the Time; with an Introductory Address to the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, B.C.L. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE: a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge. With an Appendix. Third Edition, 1s.

By the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rivington, Waterloo-place, London.

Sold also at the National Society's Depository, Westminster.

CHEAPER EDITIONS. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CARR'S CLASSICAL LEXICON: a Complete Classical Dictionary with special advantages:—

1. Pronunciation established by cited Authorities.
2. Subjects illustrated by Classical Quotations.

By THOMAS SWINBURNE CARR, M.A., King's College.

CARR'S HISTORY OF GREECE, 700 pp. 6s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 9s. coloured.

THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR and HIS KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by G. H. Thomas.

"The story of King Arthur will never die, while there are Englishmen to study and English boys to devour its tales of adventure and daring. King Arthur was to our forefathers what more than 'Robinson Crusoe' and the Arabian Nights are to the present generation."—*Preface.*

"Heartily glad are we to welcome the glorious old tale in its present shape."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Griffith & Farran, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS FOR BOYS.

GUY RIVERS; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By ALFRED ELWES, Author of 'Paul Blake,' 'Ralph Seabrooke,' &c. Illustrated by H. Anelay. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 5s. 6d. gilt edges.

"Mr. Elwes sustains his reputation. Its moral tone is excellent, and boys will derive from it both pleasure and profit."—*Athenæum.*

TRUE BLUE; or, the LIFE and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. Illustrated by Gilbert. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"One of Kingston's capital sailor stories."—*Illustrated News.*

LOST IN CEYLON; or, a Boy and Girl's Adventures in the Forest of the Lion King of Kandy. By WILLIAM DALTON, Author of 'The White Elephant,' &c. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"Clever, exciting, and full of true descriptions."—*Spectator.*

NEPTUNE'S HEROES; or, the Sea-Kings of England, from Hawkins to Franklin. By W. H. D. ADAMS. Illustrated by Morgan. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"Just what a boy's book should be—hearty, generous, spirited. We trust Old England may ever have writers as able and ready as Mr. Adams to interpret to her children the noble lives of her greatest men."—*Athenæum.*

Griffith & Farran, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

TINY TADPOLE, and other Tales. By FRANCES FRELING BRODERIP. Illustrated by her Brother, Thomas Hood.

"A remarkable book, produced by the brother and sister of a family in which genius and fun are inherited."—*Saturday Review.*

"Of all the children's books put forth as yet, this little volume is the best we have seen."—*Athenæum.*

"These tales are really worthy of children's love and laughter."—*Spectator.*

FUNNY FABLES for LITTLE FOLKS. By the same Author. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

Griffith & Farran, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Lately published, price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured.

FAIRY LAND; or, Recreation for the Rising Generation. By the late THOMAS and JANE HOOD, &c. Illustrated by T. Hood, Jun.

"These stories are charming, and demonstrate at a glance the difference between pure extravagance and laughing fancy. Before it goes into the nursery we recommend all the grown-up people should study 'Fairy Land.'"—*Blackwood.*

"Some of the pieces are the genuine, untouched relics of Hood's genius."—*Athenæum.*

THE HEADLONG CAREER and WOFUL ENDING OF PRECOCIOUS PIGGY. Written for his Children by the late THOMAS HOOD. Illustrated by his Son. Price 2s. 6d. coloured Plates.

"The illustrations are intensely humorous."—*Critic.*

Griffith & Farran, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

A. & C. BLACK'S LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Geography and History.

- Black's School Atlas. A Series of**
40 Maps. 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Black's Beginner's Atlas. A Series of**
27 Maps. Oblong 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- Herschel's Physical Geography.** Crown
8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Herschel's Meteorology.** 12mo. 5s.
- Pillans's Classical Geography.** 1s. 6d.
- Scott's History of Scotland.** 2 vols. 10s.
- Tytler's History of Scotland.** 12mo.
3s. 6d.
- Kitto's History of Palestine.** 12mo.
3s. 6d.; or with Map, 4s.
- Tytler's Modern History.** 12mo. 3s.
- Tytler's Ancient History.** 12mo. 3s.

Literature.

- Demaus's Class-Book of English Prose.**
4s. 6d. Or in Two Parts, 2s. 6d. each.
- Scrymgeour's Class-Book of English**
POETRY. 4s. 6d. Or in Two Parts, at 2s. 6d. each.
- Demaus's Introduction to English**
LITERATURE. 2s.
- Demaus's Young Scholar's Guide.**
1s. 6d.
- Buchan's Prose and Poetical Reader.**
3s.
- Buchan's Poetical Reader.** 1s. 6d.
- Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.** 5s.
- Masson's French Literature.** 4s. 6d. Or
in Two Parts, at 2s. 6d. each.
- Masson's Introduction to French**
LITERATURE. 2s. 6d.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

- Bryce's Arithmetic of Decimals.** 1s. 6d.
- Bryce's Treatise on Algebra.** 5s.
- Bryce's Book-Keeping.** 5s.
- Kelland's Algebra (Complete).** 7s. 6d.
- Kelland's Elements of Algebra.** 4s.

Classical.

- Carson's Exercises in Attic Greek.** 4s.
- Carson's Phædrus' Fables, with Index.**
3s.
- Gunn's Latin Rudiments.** 2s.
- Jacobs and Classen's Latin Reader,**
by DONALDSON. 3s. 6d.
- Kemp's Latin Exercises.** 3s. 6d. Or in
Two Parts, at 2s. each.
- Schmitz's Elementary Greek Gram-**
MAR. 3s. 6d.
- Veitch's Irregular Greek Verbs.** 6s.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
London: LONGMAN & Co.; and all Booksellers.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, price 6s.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

No. XXVII.

Contents.

- I. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE:—CHAUCER.
- II. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA.
- III. THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND THE POPE.
- IV. THE QUESTION OF LAW BETWEEN THE BISHOP
OF SARUM AND MR. WILLIAMS.
- V. BENGAL PLANTERS AND RYOTS.
- VI. MR. CHARLES READ'S NOVELS: THE CLOIS-
TER AND THE HEARTH.
- VII. ECCLESIASTES.
- VIII. MR. MARTIN'S CATULLUS.
- IX. LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.
- X. THE PROVINCE AND METHODS OF HISTORICAL
STUDY.
- XI. PEACE OR WAR WITH AMERICA?
- XII. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READ-
ING-SOCIETIES.

A NEW WORK BY T. COLLEY GRATTAN.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

BEATEN PATHS, AND THOSE WHO

TROD THEM. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN,
Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traits of Travel,' 'Civil-
ized America,' &c.

In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 8s., a NEW EDITION, being the Fifth, of
POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING. [This day.]

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.

In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of

ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.

In 1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 21s. bound in an appropriate
Ornamental Cover.

A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC MANNERS
AND SENTIMENTS IN ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE
AGES. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. Hon.
M.R.S.L. &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Insti-
tute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).
Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with
Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manu-
scripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. V.
FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

In oblong folio, 16s.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL DRAW-
ING: or, PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, PLANE AND SOLID,
including both Orthographic and Perspective Projection.
PART I. Illustrated by 30 Plates, from Original Drawings,
By THOMAS BRADLEY, of the Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich, and Professor of Geometrical Drawing at King's
College.

PART II. containing 30 Plates, is in the Press, and will be shortly
published.

PUBLISHED FOR THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E.
LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Azeth, the Egyptian,' &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. 9s.

MADAME RECAMIER; with a Sketch
of the HISTORY OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The HISTORY and LITERATURE OF
the CRUSADES. By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY
DUFF GORDON.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition,

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles
DICKENS.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens.
Forming the NEW VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of
MR. DICKENS'S WORKS.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the
BARDS: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD
TREVOR.

2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

The DUTCH at HOME. Essays from
the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE
ESQUIROS. Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated
and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DINNERS and DINNER-PARTIES.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

MESSRS. NISBET & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

LOUISE JULIANE, ELECTRESS
PALATINE, and her TIMES. By FANNY ELIZABETH
BUNNETT, Author of 'The Hidden Power,' &c. Post 8vo.
7s. 6d. cloth.

II.

The MARTYRS OF SPAIN and the
LIBERATORS OF HOLLAND. Memoirs of the Sisters
Dolores and Costanza Cazalla. By the Author of 'Tales and
Sketches of Christian Life,' &c. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

III.

The LIFE of ARTHUR VANDELEUR,
Major Royal Artillery. By the Author of 'Memoirs of
Captain Hedley Vicars,' 'English Hearts and English
Hands.' Crown 8vo. [In a few days.]

IV.

MEMORIALS of the Rev. JOSEPH
SORTAIN, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. By his
WIDOW. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

V.

CHRIST'S TESTIMONY to CHRIS-
TIANITY. By PETER BAYNE, Esq., Author of 'Christian
Life.' Crown 8vo.

VI.

PRE-ADAMITE MAN; or, the Story of
our old Planet and its Inhabitants, told by Scripture and
Science. Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

VII.

A SECOND SERIES of the ROMANCE
of NATURAL HISTORY. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE,
F.R.S. With Illustrations by Wolf. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

VIII.

SUNSETS in the HEBREW MOUN-
TAINS. By the Rev. J. R. MACDUFF, Author of 'Memo-
irs of Genesareth.' Second Edition of Fourth Thousand,
Post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

IX.

BRIEF MEMORIALS of the Rev.
ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS LACROIX, Missionary of the
London Missionary Society in Calcutta. By his son-in-law,
Rev. JOSEPH MULLEN, Missionary to the same Society.
Crown 8vo.

X.

The BASUTOS; or, Twenty-three Years
in South Africa. By the Rev. E. CASALIS, late Missionary
Director. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

XI.

A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION of
the LIFE and LETTERS of JOHN ANGELL JAMES;
including an Unfinished Autobiography. Edited by R. W.
DALE, M.A., his Colleague and Successor. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
cloth.

XII.

A SECOND SERIES of HYMNS of
FAITH and HOPE. By HORATIO BONAR, D.D. Fcap.
8vo. 5s. cloth.

XIII.

The PATH of LIFE; or, the Nature,
Origin and Reception of Salvation. By the Rev. WILLIAM
LANDELS, Author of 'Woman's Sphere and Work.' Crown
8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XIV.

The HARP of GOD: Twelve Letters on
Liturgical Music. Its Import, History, Present State and
Reformation. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, M.A., of
Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XV.

LIFE WORK; or, the Link and the
Rivet. By L. N. R., Author of 'The Book and its Story,'
'The Missing Link.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XVI.

"The OMNIPOTENCE of LOVING-
KINDNESS": being a Narrative of the Results of a Lady's
Seven Months' Work among the Fallen in Glasgow. Crown
8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XVII.

The ANCIENT CHURCH: its History,
Doctrine, Worship and Constitution traced for the first Three
Hundred Years. By W. D. KILLEN, D.D., Professor of
Ecclesiastical History. New Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

XVIII.

SCENES of LIFE, HISTORICAL and
BIOGRAPHICAL: chiefly from Old Testament Times; or,
Chapters for Solitary Hours, and for the Sunday at Home.
By the Rev. JOHN BAILLIE, Author of 'Memoirs of
Hewitson.' Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

XIX.

A THIRD SERIES of PLAIN SER-
MONS for all the SUNDAYS and CHIEF HOLYDAYS
of the YEAR. Preached to a Village Congregation. By the Rev.
ARTHUR ROBERTS, M.A., Rector of Woodrising, Norfolk,
Author of 'Village Sermons.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. 10s. cloth.

London: JAMES NISBET & Co. Berners-street.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BOOKS,

PRINTED FOR WALTON & MABERLY,
UPPER GOWER-STREET, AND IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

* * Walton & Maberly's Descriptive Catalogue will be sent by post (free) to any one writing for it.

HISTORIES.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of England.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. [Shortly.]
- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Rome.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Sir E. Creasy's History of England.** For Colleges and Schools. Many Illustrations. Small 8vo. [Preparing.]
- Dr. Schmitz's History of Rome.** Many Illustrations. 21st Thousand. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Dr. Smith's History of Greece.** Many Illustrations. 29th Thousand. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Niebuhr's History of Rome.** 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

- Dr. Smith's Student's Manual of Ancient Geography.** 347 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 9s.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES.

- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.** By various Writers. Second Edition. One thick volume, 8vo. 21. 2s.
- Smith's Smaller Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.** New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.** By various Writers. Complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 54. 18s. 6d.
- Smith's Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology and Geography.** Fifth Edition. 750 Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.
- Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology and Geography.** New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.** By various Writers. 2 vols. 8vo. 41.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- Dr. Latham on the English Language.** Fifth Edition, revised and remodelled. 1 vol. 8vo. 18s. [Just published.]
- Dr. Latham's Handbook of the English Language.** 5th Edition. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Dr. Latham's English Grammar for Schools.** 18th Thousand. Revised and much enlarged, with Chapters on Parsing and the Analysis of Sentences and on Punctuation, followed by Exercises and Questions for Examination. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.
- A Smaller English Grammar, by Dr. Latham and Miss Maberly.** Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.
- Dr. Latham's English Grammar for Classical Schools.** Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Mason's First Steps in English Grammar.** 18mo. 1s. cloth.
- Mason's English Grammar, including the Principles of Grammatical Analysis.** Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- Milton's Paradise Lost, Book II.** With Notes on the Analysis and on the Scriptural Allusions. By C. P. MASON, B.A. 12mo. 2s.

GREEK.

- Greenwood's Greek Grammar, including Accidence, Irregular Verbs, and Principles of Derivation and Composition; adapted to the System of Crude Forms.** Small 8vo. 5s. 6d.
- Kuhner's New Greek Delectus: Sentences for Translation from Greek into English, and English into Greek; in a Systematic Progression.** Edited by the late Dr. ALEXANDER ALLEN. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 4s.
- Gillespie's Greek Testament Roots,** in a Selection of Texts, giving the power of Reading the whole Greek Testament without difficulty. With Grammatical Notes, and a Parsing Lexicon. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Robson's Constructive Greek Exercises for Teaching the Elements of the Language, on a System of Analysis and Synthesis.** 12mo. 7s. 6d.
- The London Greek Grammar. Seventh Edition.** 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Hardy and Adams' Anabasis of Xenophon.** Expressly for Schools. With Notes, Index of Names, and a Map. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Smith's Plato. The Apology of Socrates, the CRITO, and part of the PHAEDO; with Notes in English from Stallbaum and Schleiermacher's Introductions.** Edited by Dr. SMITH. Third Edition. 12mo. 5s.

LATIN.

- New Latin Reading-Book; consisting of Short Sentences, Easy Narrations, and Descriptions, selected from Caesar's Gallic War; in Systematic Progression. With a Dictionary.** Third Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
- Allan's New Latin Delectus; being Sentences for translation from Latin into English, and English into Latin; in a Systematic Progression.** Fourth Edition. 12mo. 4s.
- The London Latin Grammar; including the Eton Syntax and Prosody in English, accompanied with Notes.** Twentieth Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Robson's Constructive Latin Exercises for Teaching the Elements of the Language, on a System of Analysis and Synthesis.** Fourth Edition. 4s. 6d.
- Smith's Tacitus; Germania, Agricola, and FIRST BOOK of the ANNALS.** With English Notes. Edited by Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 5s.
- Cæsar. Civil War. Book I. With English Notes.** 12mo. 1s. 6d.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

- Merlet's French Grammar. New Edition.** 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound. Or sold in Two Parts:—PRONUNCIATION and ACCIDENCE, 3s. 6d.; SYNTAX, 3s. 6d.—(KEY, 3s. 6d.)
- Merlet's Le Traducteur: Selections,** Historical, Dramatic and Miscellaneous, from the best French Writers, on a plan calculated to render reading and translation peculiarly serviceable in acquiring the French Language. Explanatory Notes, a selection of Idioms, &c. Seventeenth Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.
- Merlet's Exercises in French Composition.** Extracts from English Authors to be turned into French, with Notes indicating the Differences in Style between the two Languages; a List of Idioms, with Explanations, Mercantile Terms and Correspondence, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Merlet's Aperçu de la Littérature FRANÇAISE.** 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- Merlet's Stories from French Writers.** French and English Interlinear. 12mo. 2s.
- Smith's First Italian Course, after the Method of Ahn.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

LOCKE'S SYSTEM.

- Interlinear Translations. Each Vol. 1s. 6d.**
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| LATIN. | GREEK. |
| Phædrus. | Lucian. Selections. |
| Virgil's Æneid. Book I. | Homer's Iliad. Book I. |
| Cæsar. Invasion of Britain. | Herodotus. Selections. |
| GERMAN. | FRENCH. |
| Stories from German Writers. | Sismond's Battles of Cressy and Poitiers. |

NATURAL SCIENCES.

- Dr. Lardner's Natural Philosophy for Schools.** 328 Illustrations. Third Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Chemistry for Schools.** 170 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Animal Physiology for Schools.** 190 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Handbook of Natural Philosophy.** 1,334 Illustrations. 4 vols. 20s. Also, in separate vols.
- MECHANICS.** 5s.
HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS and HEAT. 5s.
OPTICS. 5s.
ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM and ACOUSTICS. 5s.
- Dr. Lardner's Handbook of Astronomy.** New Edition, revised and completed to the Present Time. By EDWIN DUNKIN, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. 35 Plates, 100 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 7s. 6d.
- Glossary of Scientific Terms, for General Use.** By A. HENRY, M.D. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
- Dr. Lardner's Common Things Explained.** 233 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.
* * Also in Two Series, each 2s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Popular Geology.** 211 Illustrations. 1 vol. 2s. 6d.
- Lardner on Steam and its Uses.** 1 vol. with 80 Illustrations. 2s.
- Lardner on the Electric Telegraph.** Popularized. With 100 Illustrations. 12mo. 2s.
- Lardner's Popular Astronomy.** From 'The Museum of Science and Art.' 183 Illustrations. 4s. 6d.
- Guide to the Stars for every Night in the Year.** 8vo. 5s.
- Dr. Lardner's Animal Physics; or, the Body and its Functions Familiarly Explained.** 230 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, embracing Articles on Common Things—The Electric Telegraph—Geology—Astronomy—Optics—The Microscope—Steam-Engine—Natural History, &c.** 1,170 Illustrations. Complete in 13 single vols. 18s.; or 6 double ones, 11. 1s. cloth.
- Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemistry, in its Relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce and Political Economy.** Fourth Edition, revised and Enlarged, with additional Letters. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Gregory's Handbook of Chemistry, for STUDENTS.** Fourth Edition. 1 vol. large 12mo. 18s.
Also in 2 vols. separately,
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 6s. 6d.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 12s.
- PURE AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.**
- Potter's Treatise on Mechanics, for JUNIOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.** By RICHARD POTTER, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in University College, London. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Potter's Treatise on Optics. Part I.** All the requisite Propositions to First Approximations, with the Construction of Optical Instruments. Second Edition. 8vo. 5s. 6d.—Part II. The Higher Propositions. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- Potter's Physical Optics.** 8vo. 6s. 6d.
- Newth's Mathematical Examples. A** Graded Series of Elementary Examples, in Arithmetical, Algebra, Logarithms, Trigonometry and Mechanics. Crown 8vo. with Answers, 5s. 6d.
- Newth's Elements of Mechanics, including HYDROSTATICS** With numerous Examples. Third Edition. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy: an Introduction to the Study of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Optics.** With numerous Examples. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- De Morgan's Arithmetic. Eighteenth** Thousand. Small 8vo. 5s.
- Tables of Logarithms to Five Places.** Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
- Four Figure Logarithms and Anti-LOGARITHMS.** On a Card. 1s.

MR. BENTLEY'S LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TEN YEARS' SPORTING ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA. By C. W. BALDWIN, Esq. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations by Wolf.

The DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE of the Rev. Dr. WHALLEY, with Mrs. Siddons, Miss Seward, Mrs. Pioszi, Mrs. Hannah More, &c. 8vo. with numerous fine Engravings from Sir Joshua Reynolds, Conway, &c.

The MILLENNIAL REST; or, the World As It Will Be. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MEMOIRS of IRISH CELEBRITIES; including—

Edmund Spenser, The Old Countess of Desmond, Tom Shuckley, the Pirate, Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, W. Devereux, Earl of Essex, Lady Maria O'Donnell, Shane O'Neill, The First Earl of Tyrone, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. &c. &c.

By HERBERT HORE, Esq. In 2 vols. with numerous finely-engraved Portraits.

The HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest Time to the Period of its Decline. By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated, with the Author's sanction, and Additions, by the Rev. WILLIAM P. DICKSON. With a Military Map of Italy; and with an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ. Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo. 18s.

SELECTIONS from the WORKS of PLATO. Translated from the Greek, by GEORGINA LADY CHATTERTON, Author of 'Home Sketches.' Selections and Translations from the Works of Jean Paul Richter, &c.

The THIRD and FOURTH (concluding) VOLUMES of THE CORRESPONDENCE of LORD AUCKLAND with his most DISTINGUISHED CONTEMPORARIES; including very interesting Particulars of the Private Life of William Pitt and His Majesty George the Fourth. These Volumes will contain a copious Index to the whole Work.

SIRENIA, the ISLE of the SIRENS. Post 8vo.

EVERYBODY'S PUDDING BOOK; or, Puddings, Tarts, &c. in their Proper Season for All the Year Round. By the Author of 'Gourmet's Guide to Rabbit Cooking.' Fcap. 8vo. bound, 2s. 6d.

HEARTS of OAK; or, Naval Yarns. By the Author of 'Vonned the Dane: a Romance of the Baltic Sea.' Post 8vo.

SECOND SERIES of the AUTOBIOGRAPHY and CORRESPONDENCE of MARY GRANVILLE (Mrs. DELANY). The Concluding Volumes, with Nine beautiful Portraits. These Concluding Volumes will contain an Index of 30 pages to the whole Work. [Ready.]

A NEW EDITION of Mr. SPENCE'S AMERICAN UNION; its Effect on National Character and Policy; with an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right, and the Causes of the Disruption. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Ready.]

The SECOND VOLUME of the LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY: The Anglo-Norman Period. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. 8vo. 18s. (77s. pages).

ANECDOTE LIVES of WITS and HUMORISTS; including—

Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Porson, Foote, Goldsmith, The Two Colmans, Rev. Sydney Smith.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Now ready, in 2 handsome vols. with Portraits, 18s.

YONGE'S VIRGILI BUCOLICA, GEORGICA et ÆNEIS, for the use of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, &c. Post 8vo. strongly bound, 9s. 6d. [Ready.]

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

"This work is a good specimen of what travels should be—intelligent, unaffected, and giving exact, as distinguished from vague, impressions. The whole book bears the impress of individuality, and the author's own enjoyment is conveyed to the reader with a vividness not often attained."—*Athenæum*.
"One of the very best of Miss Bremer's works."—*Messenger*.

THE PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d. [In January.]

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' 'ADELE,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"Miss Kavanagh's book is a very good one. It will obtain not only a popular success, but also a permanent place in the library of the literary student."—*Examiner*.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"A clever and highly-attractive work."—*Examiner*.
"An honest memorial of the great painter."—*Daily News*.
"A valuable addition to our artistic biography."—*Spectator*.
"The artist and connoisseur will long turn with interest to these able volumes."
"These volumes will find a warm welcome among all who take the slightest interest in British art."—*Art-Journal*.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s.

"This book furnishes a compendious biography of the beautiful and unhappy queen more satisfactory than any we have yet met with. Besides the main subject of the volumes, and the interesting notices they contain of Louis Napoleon's childhood and youth, they afford us glimpses of many of the celebrities of the Empire and the Revolution."—*Daily News*.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMERS NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and Charts, 30s.

"A work of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and instructive to the professional, reader."—*Athenæum*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1862. Under the special Patronage of HER MAJESTY, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. Thirty-first Edition, 1 vol. with the text—now beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

"The readiest, the most useful and exactest of modern works on the subject."—*Spectator*.

The ROMANCE of the FORUM; or, NARRATIVES, SCENES and ANECDOTES from COURTS of JUSTICE. By PETER BURKE, Sergeant-at-Law. Price 6s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

"A work of peculiar and singular interest, which can never fail to charm. The present cheap and elegant edition includes the true story of 'The Colleen Bawn.'"—*Illustrated News*.

RED, WHITE and BLUE; Sketches of Military Life. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS,' &c. 3 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. 6d. [Just ready.]

WHAT CAN IT BE? or, the Fact FAMILY TRAVELLING INCOGNITO. Edited by LADY CAROLINE ELIOT. With an Illustration, 5s.

THE NEW NOVELS.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-WOMEN. By 'SILVERPEN.' Author of 'MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER,' &c. 3 vols.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.

"A charming book—simple, quaint and fresh. It is a novel 'comme il y en a peu,' and it will go far to sustain the reputation of the author of 'Margaret Maitland.'"—*Athenæum*.

FOREST KEEP. Dedicated to Lady Tennyson. 3 vols.

"A highly successful novel."—*Messenger*.
"The author has a vivid fancy, and a remarkable power of eloquent description."—*John Bull*.

THE CASTLEFORD CASE. By FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE WORLD.' Dedicated to the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE. 3 v.

"A good novel. The characters are ably conceived and well worked out, and the plot—an uncommon one—is carried on with ingenuity and spirit."—*John Bull*.
"Apart from the touching circumstances under which this novel has been written, it will be welcomed by multitudes for its own merits."—*Daily News*.

WHITE and BLACK: a Story of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

"A good, sensible novel."—*Athenæum*.

A GREAT SENSATION. By E. HENEGAGE DERING, Esq. 3 vols. [Next week.]

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON'S COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

**LE PAGE'S
COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

"The sale of many thousands, and the almost universal adoption of these clever little books, by M. LE PAGE, sufficiently prove the public approbation of his plan of teaching French, which is in accordance with the natural operation of a child learning its native language."—*Morning Post*.

Le Page's French School.—Part I. L'ECHO de PARIS: being a Selection of Familiar Phrases which a person would hear daily if living in France. 3s. 6d. cloth. Thirty-second Edition.

Le Page's French School.—Part II. THE GIFT of FLUENCY in FRENCH CONVERSATION. 2s. 6d. cloth. Fourteenth Edition.

Le Page's French School.—Part III. THE LAST STEP to FRENCH; or, the Principles of French Grammar displayed in a Series of Short Lessons. 2s. 6d. cloth. Eighth Edition.

Le Page's French School complete. The Three Parts in 1 vol. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Le Page's French Master for Beginners; or, Easy Lessons in French. 2s. 6d. cloth. Sixth Edition.

Le Page's Petit Causseur; or, First Chatterings in French; being a Key to the Gift of French Conversation. 1s. 6d. Sixth Edition.

Le Page's Niceties of Parisian Pronunciation. 6d.

Le Page's Juvenile Treasury of French CONVERSATION. With the English before the French. 3s. cl.

Le Page's Key to 'L'Echo de Paris.' 1s.

Le Page's French Prompter: a Handbook for Travellers on the Continent and Students at Home. 4s. cloth. Eighth Edition.

Le Page's Petit Musée de Littérature FRANÇAISE. Elegant Extracts from the most eminent Writers of France, in Prose and Verse. 5s. 6d. cloth.

Le Page's Ready Guide to French COMPOSITION. French Grammar by Examples. 3s. 6d. cloth. Third Edition.

Price 1s. each; by post for 13 stamps.

Wilson's Legal Handy-Books. By James WALTER SMITH, Esq. LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

1. BILLS, CHEQUES, NOTES and I O U's.
2. BANKING: its CUSTOMS and PRACTICE.
3. HUSBAND and WIFE; MARRIAGE and DIVORCE.
4. MASTER and SERVANT; EMPLOYER and EMPLOYED.
5. PARTNERSHIP.
6. BANKRUPTCY; THE NEW LAW.

"Dr. Walter Smith has rendered important service to society by the preparation of these concise, clear and cheap expositions of the law."—*Morning Post*.

TATE'S COMMERCIAL WORKS.

1. The Modern Cambist: a Manual of Exchange, with Tables of Foreign Monies, Weights and Measures. New and Corrected Edition. 12s. cloth.

2. The Counting-house Guide: containing the higher branches of Commercial Calculations. Improved Edition. 7s. 6d. cloth.

3. The Commercial Arithmetic: containing an Improved Development of the Principles of the Science, and their General Application to Commercial Calculations. 3s. 6d. cloth.

4. The Key to the Elements of Commercial ARITHMETIC. 3s. 6d. cloth.

BEST GUIDE to SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—Just ready, Seventh Edition, Enlarged, Corrected, and brought down to the Present Time, 7s. 6d. cloth.

Fenn's Compendium of the English and FOREIGN FUNDS, Debts, and Revenues of all Nations, Banks, Railways, Mines, and Joint-Stock Companies; with the Laws and Regulations of the Stock-Exchange.

INTEREST at ALL RATES PER CENT.—New Edition, stereotyped, and warranted free from error. 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pages, 10s. 6d. cloth; or strongly bound in calf, 15s.

Gummersall's Interest and Discount TABLES, computed at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 per Cent. They are also accompanied with Tables of Time and Brokerage.

Eighth Edition.

Jackson's New Check Journal, combining the Advantages of the Day-book, Journal and Cash-book, forming a complete System of Bookkeeping by Double Entry. With copious Illustrations of Interest Accounts and Joint-Advances, and a New Method of Bookkeeping by Single or Double Entry. 5s. cloth.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

LITERATURE

The Works of Edmund Spenser. Edited by J. Payne Collier. 5 vols. (Bell & Daldy.)

THE reputation of Spenser is common ground, on which the poets, divines and politicians of every shade have been able to meet for the last three centuries. Shakspeare and the whole of the Elizabethan poets—Elizabeth, Raleigh and Essex, Cavalier and Puritan, Dryden and Milton, Pope, Cowper, Gray, Mason, Warton, Burke, Wesley, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron and Keats,—all have delighted to do homage to his genius. No reputation has ever had so few gainsayers; and he has, as Pope justly observed, almost alone the singular quality of being able to please equally in youth, manhood and mature age.

This is caused as well by the almost spotless purity of his mind and imagination as by the romantic nature of his incidents. Spenser is not only the most romantic, but the most humanly and genially moral poet who has ever existed. The purest and most brilliant qualities of chivalry were found united in him: the chaste and passionate admiration of women; the fidelity and loyalty of knighthood; the hatred of injustice; the love of the oppressed; the disinterested love of the redress of wrong and the maintenance of right; the unflinching inspirations of gentleness, courtesy and humanity; the scorn of all that is low, mean, unmanly and overbearing, were in Spenser heightened and purified by an almost evangelic love of religion, truth, charity and mercy.

Milton and Spenser are the two poets of all ages who combine the greatest grandeur with the greatest piety and morality. Far be it from us to depreciate Milton for the sake of exalting Spenser. The Puritan poet has a towering and colossal majesty which forbids the attempt. Yet, one cannot help observing how much more sweet and gentle and human Spenser is; and that, with all the tenderest feelings of human nature fully expressed and developed in him, his page is quite as pure and as moral as that of his great rival. Where is it possible to find a more trembling sensitiveness to beauty, a more fervent faith in the worth of human affection, than is exhibited in the pages of Spenser? And yet how sublimely all is chastened and subdued by the watchful presence of the higher principles of Religion and Duty! How anxious Spenser was that his imperial gifts of imagination should not serve as "poysen to strong passion," but rather as "honey to honest delight," may be seen in the dedicatory preface of the 'Four Hymnes': which are perhaps the purest echoes of Platonic idealism which exist in the language. The pure exaltation of the manly and loving heart in its bridal hour, has never been arrayed in words of such pomp and beauty as in the 'Epithalamion.' The true devotion of the friend has never found nobler utterance than in Spenser in his many praises of Sydney, Raleigh and others of their contemporaries. Nor has the passionate lament for the loss of a beloved companion ever produced lines of purer worth and beauty than those in which Spenser lamented Sydney in 'The Ruines of Time,' in 'Astrophel,' and in many other places. How peerless is his description of woman's worth in his praises of the court-ladies of Elizabeth, and especially of the matchless sister of his beloved Sydney!—

Urania, sister unto Astrophell,
In whose brave mind, as in a golden coter,
All heavenly gifts and riches locked are,
More rich than pearls of Inde or gold of Ophir.

One thing especially noticeable in Spenser is his total absence of pride of intellect, or haughty sense of literary superiority, whenever he is dealing with any of his literary contemporaries. The humblest of them got a touch of sweet praise from him, which was doubly sweet from the majesty of the man and the gentle grace with which it was offered. Himself without an equal in combined genius and learning, he felt that his lordly pre-eminence was entrusted to him for the encouragement and not the oppression of his fellows. The superior of Shakspeare in learning, his elder by twelve years, he had no difficulty about writing of him before 1591—

And he the man whom Nature's selfe had made,
To mock her selfe, and Truth to imitate
With kindly counter* under mimic shade,—
Our pleasant Willy.

And it is grateful also to think that Shakspeare fully appreciated Spenser, and wrote the fine sonnet in which are the lines

Spenser to me, whose deep conceit is such
As prasing all conceit, needs no defence!

and to believe that the lines

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late deceas'd in beggary,

were inserted in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' by our "pleasant Willy" in grief and anger at his beloved poet dying in the January preceding, overwhelmed with penury and calamity. Turning, however, from these examples, all taken from his smaller works, to the contemplation of the gorgeous monument he has erected to his Queen, his country and his age, the mind is lost in amazement at the grandeur and serenity and fertility of his genius, which has found expression for the same delightful qualities of his heart and mind by the invention of still more gorgeous forms of homage to all that the human mind will eternally adore. In this paradise of sweet and strange sights and sounds which he has created for us, his spirit is ever present, like a royal magician, unfolding to our eyes endless vistas of enjoyment, leading us amid the recesses of satyr-haunted forest and pathless wilds to castles and palaces of enchantment, and raising up for us innumerable

Shapes of delight and mystery and fear,

but never alluring us out of sight of the great constellations of morality, purity and truth. The purity and chastity of Spenser's pages are indeed marvellous when we consider the extent of ground he has gone through, the character of his age, and the licentious examples of the Italian romantic epics which he had before him; nowhere is this purity more remarkable than in the third book, containing the legend of Britomartis or of Chastity, where the contrast of Malecasta and Britomartis is most beautifully conceived, and the dignity and purity of the warrior virgin most felicitously exalted by the mistake of Malecasta. No mind but one of the utmost delicacy could have invented the incident of the night scene in the first canto in that book. The story of the Squire of Dames in this book is, however, the only instance of cynicism which, we believe, is to be found in Spenser; and this he owes to the perilous prompting of Ariosto; the passage is quite at variance with the general tenor of the poem and the spirit of his life. The absence of this quality is the more remarkable as it is clear that Spenser was always in conflict with the necessities of existence and with the world. He never possessed long that repose so necessary to the continuous production of a great work of Art. Although he enjoyed the patronage of some of the greatest men of the day he was always unfortunate, either in their death or their falling into disfavour. Sydney

* With kindly counterfeit of mimic representation.

died, Leicester died, Lord Grey of Wilton fell into disfavour, as also did Raleigh. His necessity of residence in a country so disturbed as Ireland must have been almost as painful for so cultivated a nature as the banishment of Ovid to the shores of the Euxine. Although his grant of land was considerable, the unsettled state of the country and the indeterminate nature of his rights involved him in suits and contestations. Whether he was so poor as his writings would lead us to believe, and whether his misfortunes were the result of Burleigh's animosity, are disputed points on which we cannot enter now. Camden says, by the fate of poets he was always poor; and in Fletcher's 'Purple Island' we read—

Poorly (poore man!) he lived; poorly (poore man!) he died.

Of the tragic incidents which make the death of Spenser one of the most painful to read of in the history of poetry, we shall speak briefly further on, and proceed to view the life of Spenser with the aid of the new light which Mr. Collier has thrown upon it.

The life of Spenser is unfortunately involved in nearly as much obscurity as that of Shakspeare; nevertheless, from the nature of the facts which we know about him and the character of his writings, a clearer notion of his individuality may be formed than of that of his great contemporary. Mr. Collier has brought to light some hidden facts and collateral evidences, which, although they do not enable us to form any clearer idea of Spenser as he lived and moved, yet have an important bearing on some of the points of controversy. The very year of the poet's birth is uncertain, being mainly dependent on his own declaration in his sixtieth Sonnet, that forty years of his life had then passed by; but whoever takes the trouble to read the Sonnet carefully, and consider the exigencies of metre and the point which the poet is intent upon making, will not be too hasty in concluding that Spenser must then necessarily have been of the precise age of forty-one. However, having regard to the date of publication of the 'Amoretti or Sonnets' and the year in which they were likely to be written, it seems probable that he was born rather in 1552 than 1553, which is the hitherto received date of his birth. It has also been usual to state that he was born in East Smithfield by the Tower, but the only foundation for this statement is a MS. note by Oldys, who died in 1761, in a copy of Winstanley's 'Lives of the most famous English Poets.' It is, nevertheless, certain that he was born in London: a fact established both by his own statement and the testimony of Camden. We know really nothing of Spenser's family. Mr. Collier conjectures that his father's name was Edmund, and that in 1569 he lived in Warwickshire, because there is an Edmund Spenser mentioned in the Muster Book of the Hundred, as an inhabitant of Kingsbury. He also conjectures that the 'Edmonde Spenser' mentioned in an entry of an Office Book of the Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber as bringing despatches from Sir Henry Norris to the Queen in October, 1569, was the father of the poet, and not the poet himself as others have imagined—but they are mere conjectures devoid of a shadow of proof. It certainly seems unlikely that Spenser, then a lad of about seventeen, should have been entrusted with the duties of Queen's messenger, and we have no ground whatever for concluding Edmund to be the name of the poet's father. That Spenser's mother's name was Elizabeth we know from his seventy-fourth Sonnet.

From Spenser's own verse and dedications we learn that he claimed connexion with the

family of Sir John Spenser of Althorp. But we are quite ignorant of the nature of the relationship. Sir John Spenser had three daughters, who became the Ladies Carey, Compton and Strange; to each he dedicated one of his poems on the ground of kinship,—and all three are eulogized among the court celebrities of Queen Elizabeth, in 'Mother Hubberdes Tale,' under the names of 'Phyllis, Charyllis and sweet Amaryllis!'—

The sisters three
The honor of that noble familie
Of which I meaneest boast myself to be,
And most that unto them I am so nie.

Spenser himself has summed up all the information we possess of this kind in these lines of the 'Prothalamion':—

At length they all to merry London came,
To merry London my most kindly nurse,
That to me gave this life's first native source,
Though from another place I take my name,
An house of ancient fame.

To come out of the regions of surmise into fact. We know that Spenser proceeded to Cambridge; that he was admitted as a sizar of Pembroke Hall on the 20th of May 1569; that he passed to the degree of B.A. on the 16th of January 1573, and was made a Master of Arts on the 26th of June 1576. It was at Pembroke Hall—of which College it must be remembered that Gray and Mason were subsequently Fellows—that Spenser first made the acquaintance of Gabriel Harvey, who became one of the men of mark of his time. Harvey was about seven years older than Spenser, and was originally of Christ's College, but was elected to a Fellowship of Pembroke Hall in the year after Spenser's matriculation in the University. Another of Spenser's college friends was Edmund Kirke, who has, with every appearance of probability, been identified with the "E. K." who wrote the Introductory Epistle and the Notes to the 'Shepherd's Calendar.' We know from one of Harvey's letters that he took pupils at Cambridge, and the conjecture is that Spenser and Kirke were under his tuition. At any rate Harvey was a man of general culture, with a sincere love of letters, much given to Italian, and beginning already to be known among the wits and men of fashion of the day. Later, indeed, he became notorious for his pamphlet war with the redoubtable Thomas Nash. He was on good terms with Sir Philip Sydney—indeed, Nash has a gibe at him for affecting "to take the wall of Sir Philip in his Venetian velvet." Nevertheless, his letters and intercourse with Spenser prove that he had an affectionate heart, capable of sincere friendship, and that if his taste and advice in literary matters were sometimes questionable, from his admiration for the Latinated forms of English verse, then on their trial and much practised by the wits, yet the commendatory verses signed "Hobbinol," at the commencement of the 'Fairy Queen,' prove that he could write purely and finely in English metre, that he enjoyed his friends' success, and had no envy in his nature. That Spenser and Harvey should have mutual attractions for each other at this period is rendered more natural by the precocity of Spenser's genius, for in the same year that he became a resident at Cambridge he was already an author. In May 1569, John Vander Nordt, a Flemish physician, resident in England, published a volume called 'A Theatre, &c. for Voluptuous Worldlings,' to which Spenser contributed translations from the *Visions of Belay* and *Petrarch*.

After leaving Cambridge, in 1576, we learn from the notes and the text of the 'Shepherd's Calendar,' that Spenser went to the north to visit the family from whom he was immediately descended, and who appear from late investi-

gations to have settled at Hurstwood, in Lancashire. Here it was that he fell in love with the "widow's daughter of the glenne," the fair Rosalinde, an unfortunate passion, which became almost proverbial among the poets of the day. Rosalinde, E. K. says, is a "feigned name, which being well ordered, will bewray the very name of his love and mistress." Who she was is unknown, but she must have made a lifelong impression upon him, as in 'Colin Clout's come Home again,' supposed to have been written in 1591, he speaks of his attachment in lines which ought always to be quoted in a life of Spenser, inasmuch as they show the chivalric loyalty, courtesy and constancy of his nature. In that pastoral Colin (who is Spenser) replies thus to the reproach of "scorne and foul despite" cast upon Rosalinde:—

Ah, shepherds, then said Colin, ye ne weest
How great a guilt upon your heads ye draw;
To make so bold a doom with words unmeet,
Of things Celestial, which ye never saw.
For she is not like as the other crew
Of Shepherd's daughters which amongst you bee,
But of divine regard and heavenly hue,
Excelling all that ever ye did see.
Not then to her that scorned thing so base,
But to myself the blame that lookt so hie:
So his thoughts as she herself have place,
And loath each lowly thing with loftie eye.
Yet so much grace lilt her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swaine, with her I may not love;
Yet that I may her honour paravant,
And praise her worth, though far my wit above.
Such grace shall be some querdon for the griefe,
And long affliction which I have endured.
Such grace sometimes shall give me some relief,
And ease of pain, which cannot be recured:
And ye, my fellow shepherds, which do see
And hear the languors of my too long dying,
Unto the world for ever witness bee,
That here I die, nought to the world denying
This simple trophie of her great conquest.

It must be remembered that these lines were written fourteen years after his rejection by Rosalind, as told in the June Eclogue of the 'Shepherd's Calendar.' However, it would be trading unfairly on the sympathies of our readers if we did not recall the fact, that in the letters of Harvey and Spenser "another little Rosalind" appears to have been on intimate terms with Spenser in April 1580; for he writes a postscript in Latin to Harvey, in which he says, "*meum corculum*" (my little heart) desired many remembrances—*jamdivi mirato*—having long wondered why her letters were not answered; and that Harvey replies to his question in the same tongue, in a gallant manner, and ends his eulogy by the significant epitome, *Quid queris, altera Rosalindula est?* It is difficult, certainly, to escape from the conviction that another "little Rosalind" was in the field; and could we connect her in any way with the discovery by Mr. Collier of the existence of an infant named Florence, and recorded to be the daughter of Edmund Spenser in the baptismal register of St. Clement Danes, our worst fears about the constancy of Spenser would be substantiated. The entry thus discovered by Mr. Collier, and which forms a new probability as to Spenser which deserves attention, stands thus:—"26 August (1587) Florene Spenser, the daughter of Edmund." Mr. Collier is of opinion that this was a legitimate daughter of our poet, and that he was consequently married and a widower previous to his alliance with Elizabeth in 1595; but the only argument which he brings in favour of such a view is, that Florence is such a name as Spenser would be likely to choose, partly from his Italian and poetical associations, and partly because Florence was the name of the wife of Edmund Lord Grey of Wilton, who died in 1511, "which name we may well believe to have continued a favourite appellation during the next generations." These are arguments of so highly imaginative a character as to be of infinitesimally small value; nor can we lay

any stress on another reason which Mr. Collier adduces, namely, that in looking over the church registers of that period he can find no memorandum relating to any Edmund Spenser, which he submits proves that the two names Edmund and Spenser are an unusual combination. Independently of the fact of so many registers having perished in the Great Fire, there are two Edmund Spensers already mentioned in this article, neither of whom is proved to be the poet's father, and the latter Edmund may have been the father of Florence. It does not, indeed, appear that Spenser could have been in England at this time. Moreover, an attentive perusal of the Sonnets and 'Epithalamion' will, we should think, convince most readers that Spenser had never before been a married man. Not only does he in the sixty-first Sonnet speak of himself as one "*untrained in Lovers' trade*," but it is hardly conceivable that a poet who could write so passionately and tenderly should have been married before, and leave no trace of it in his poems. The *altera Rosalindula* may have been a relative to whom his friend was attached, or may have been a passing flame of Spenser, without much disparagement to the permanence of Spenser's earlier attachment. No one doubts the sincerity of the passion which Dante felt for Beatrice, although she had to rebuke him for some inconsistencies in the 'Paradiso.' It is a pity that poets have fallen and do fall in love without reflecting that professors will lecture and antiquaries sit in judgment on their attachments and infidelities for all future time.

Mr. Collier gives us no grounds for doubting that, by the advice of Harvey, Spenser came from the north to London in 1578, and was introduced by Harvey to Sir Philip Sydney, who presented him to the Earl of Leicester, in whose household he appears to have had some kind of occupation, as one of his letters to Harvey is dated from Leicester House. 'The Shepherd's Calendar' came out the year after Spenser's arrival in London; he was now twenty-five years of age, and in the interval which had elapsed since his first publication in the 'Theatre for Voluptuous Worldlings' had, besides his academical studies, used a great deal of literary activity. We hear of various poetical and prose attempts which have not come down to us separately. Some of these compositions, such as the 'Legends and Court of Cupid,' appear to have been afterwards worked into the 'Fairy Queen'; others, called 'The Dying Pelicane,' 'Stemmata Dudleiana,' &c., have never come down to us.

For the two letters which enable us to catch a glimpse of Spenser in his London life we are indebted to Harvey's love of notoriety and his ardent partisanship of what was then called the "*English Reformed Versifying*"—the attempt to write English verse according to the rules of prosody of Greek and Latin, a delusion which Harvey shared with Sydney and Dyer and many of the wits of the time, and of which Spenser also for a short time partook. For Harvey, who had now become a Fellow of Trinity Hall, published some of his letters to Spenser, in which he treated on the new style of versification, and included two of Spenser's among them. It is evident from these letters, as well as from the Sonnet to Harvey, published six years later, that Spenser was sincerely attached to Harvey, and stood in awe of his judgment. Spenser's Sonnet in particular, dated from Dublin, 1586, gives us a fair idea of Harvey, and deserves quotation:—

To the most worshipful my singular good friend, M. Gabriel Harvey, Doctor of Laws.

Harvey, the happy above happiest men,
I read: that, sitting like a looker-on

Of the
The
And
Ne
Ne
Of
But
Like
Lift
And
F
So
From
it app
with
meters
the at
Court,
were
Holin
graphi
'Epith
had no
of the
The
constr
inappl
to see
words
some
one le
holds
The
trative
with h
own c
parab
pore
West
In
he ha
begun
allow
must
him e
satiric
spurr
torals
that
with
ambit
"over
the v
now s
he ap
to Sp
humo
Spens
"And
your
if an
his c
once
comm
him
about
eases
shipp
his
will
judg
Quee
which
Ariost
his
his p
Biblie
"But
own
fairer
nine
of th

Of this world's stage, dost note with critique pen
The sharpe dislikes of each condition;
And, as one careless of suspicion,
Ne fawnest for the favour of the great;
Ne fearest foolish reprehension
Of faulty men, who, danger to thee threat,
But freely doest of what thee list entreat,
Like a great lord of peerless liberty;
Lifting the Good up to High Honour's seat
And the Evil damning evermore to dy;
For life and death are in your doomful writing,
So thy renown lives ever by enlightning.
Your devoted friend during life,
EDMUND SPENSER.

From these letters of Spenser and Harvey, it appears that Spenser was on familiar terms with Sydney and Dyer,—that English hexameters and pentameters continued to occupy the attention of the gentlemen of City and Court,—that Harvey's verses and character were considered highly commendable,—that Holingshed was supplying Spenser with geographical information for a poem, to be called 'Epithalamion Thamesis,'—and that Spenser had notions of being sent abroad on the business of the Earl of Leicester.

The two friends send each other their verses, constructed after the new fashion,—whose inapplicability, however, Spenser is beginning to see, and humorously describes how English words, when read according to quantity, seem sometimes "like a lame gosling that draweth one leg after her, or like a lame dogge that holds up one legge."

There is one passage which is curiously illustrative both of the times and of his intimacy with Harvey. After some hexameters of his own composing, he asks—"Seem they comparable to those which I translated you extempore in bed, the last time we lay together in Westminster?"

In Spenser's second letter we learn that he has sent part of the 'Fairy Queen,' now begun, for Harvey's opinion; and, to make allowances for Harvey's discouraging reply, we must remember that the Gods had not made him epic,—that he was of a light, humorous, satirical turn in his likings,—and that he had spurred Spenser on to the line of sonnets, pastorals and Latinated English verse. It appears that Spenser had sent some comedies, together with his 'Fairy Queen,' and had expressed the ambitious hope that he should in his new epic "overgo" Ariosto. Harvey, of course, had not the whole 'Faerie Queene' before him as it now stands, but only a small portion, and that he appears to have read in haste. His reply to Spenser is in the tone of banter and light humour. In the course of his letter he tells Spenser to think upon Petrarch's

Arbor vittoriosa trionfale
Onor d' imperadori e di poete.

"And perhaps it will advance the wynges of your imagination a degree higher, at the least, if anything can be added to the loftiness of his conceit, whom gentle Mistress Rosalinde once reported to have all the intelligences at commandment, and another time christened him Seigneur Pegaso." He jests with Spenser about the possibility of "living by *Dying Pelicans*, and purchasing great landes and lordships with the money which his *Calendars* and his *Dreames* (the Visions) have (afforded) and will afforde him;" and then proceeds to pass judgment in a bantering way on the 'Fairy Queen.' He thinks Spenser's nine comedies—which were called the Nine Muses—nearer to Ariosto's Satires than the 'Elvish Queen' to his 'Orlando Furioso'; then proceeds to justify his preference by appealing to the examples of Bibiena, Machiavelli and Aretino, and ends—"But I will not stand greatly with you in your own matters. If so be the 'Faerie Queene' be fairer in your eye than the 'Nine Muses' (the nine comedies), and Hobgoblin (the supernatural of the 'Fairy Queen') run away with the gar-

land from Apollo, marke what I saye, and yet I will not say that (which) I thought; but there be an end for this once, and fare you well, till God or some good Angell putt you in a better mind."

The tone of this letter has been quite misunderstood by Mr. Collier, as well as by all before him. It is a merely humorous *repartie* from a man of thirty-five to a young fellow of twenty-eight, who had, on the strength of a few verses of the 'Fairy Queen,' "flatly professed," perhaps sportively, that he was about to "overgo" Ariosto. When the first three Books of the 'Fairy Queen' were published, Harvey did not show any lack of appreciation; and his verses are the best among those addressed to the author, surpassing even the sonnet of Sir Walter Raleigh.

One would wish to have a few details about the relations of Sydney and Spenser, the two purest and most chivalrous and poetic spirits of their epoch; but we can only certainly conjecture that two such characters would fully appreciate each other. Of Spenser's estimate of Sydney many touching lines still remain to us, written after the death of the hero of Zutphen. Sydney had lately returned from the Continent, and after his successful embassy was now in the zenith of his reputation, and about two years younger than Spenser. That Spenser visited Penshurst is probable enough, but there is no evidence of the fact; it is tolerably certain, however, that it was through Sydney's interest that Spenser was appointed, in 1580, secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, who was a connexion of the Sydneys and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Spenser now passed much of his time in Dublin; he was appointed, in 1588, clerk of the Council of Munster. The chief object of this council was to re-settle the province with inhabitants and restore the devastations which war and rebellion had spread throughout the country. Extensive grants of lands from the forfeited estates of the Desmond, were given out to various individuals. Raleigh received 42,000 acres and Spenser something more than 3,000 in the county of Cork, and his lands included the castle and manor of Kilcolman. The letters patent of this grant bear the date of the 25th of October, 1591; but as Spenser evidently was in possession of Kilcolman for some years previously, the grant must have been made to him in 1586, and only formally completed in 1591. The castle of Kilcolman is described as enjoying a most romantic situation by the side of a lake, with the Mulla and its alders winding through the grounds, with prospects of woods and forests around it, and enjoying on one side a view over half the breadth of Ireland. Here Spenser settled himself; here he was visited by Raleigh in 1589, and here he read to him portions of his 'Fairy Queen,' then complete nearly to the end of the third book. Raleigh, as is well known, brought Spenser over with him to England, and presented him anew to the Queen. The whole story of Raleigh's visit to Kilcolman and his presentation of Spenser to the Queen is so poetical, that it ought to be told in no other way than he has himself told it in 'Colin Clout's come Home again,' in which Raleigh is identified with "The Shepherd of the Ocean."

One day (quoth he) I sat (as was my trade)
Under the foot of Mole, that mountain bore,
Keeping my sheep amongst the coolly shade
Of the green alders by the Mulla's shore;
There a strange shepherd chanced to find me out,
Whether allured by my pipe's delight,
Whose pleasing sound yahrilled far about,
Or thither led by chance, I know not right:
Whom, when I asked from what he came,
And how he light, himself he did clypeo
The Shepherd of the Ocean by name,
And said he came far from the main-sea deepe.

He sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit;
And when he heard the musike which I made,
He found himself full greatly pleased at it;
Yet, remuning my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that amiled of many
And plaid thereon (for well that skill he had),
Himself as skilfull in that art as any.
He pip'd, I sung; and when he sung, I pip'd;
By change of turnes, each making other merry;
Neither envying other, nor envied,
So piped we until we both were weary.

—We learn further that the Shepherd of the Ocean—

He me persuaded forth with him to fare;
Nought took I with me, but mine oaten quill,
Small needments else need shepherd to prepare.
So to the sea we came.

On coming across the sea—

that same shepherd still us gnyded,
Until that we to Cynthia's presence came.

The Queen "inclined her ear" to his melody:—

The Shepherd of the Ocean (quoth he)
Unto that goddesse grace me first enhanc'd;
And to mine oaten pipe inclin'd her eare,
That she thenceforth therein can take delight,
And it desir'd at timely hours to heare,
All were my notes but rude and roughly quill,
For not by measure of her owne great mynd,
And wondrous worth she mott my simple song,
But joy'd that country shepherd ought could find,
Worth harkening to amid that learned throng.

The result of Spenser's interview with the Queen was the pension of 50*l.* a-year, granted to him immediately after the publication of the first three books, in 1590. From 1591 to 1595 Spenser resided at Kilcolman, occupying himself with the management of his estates and his poetry. His 'Fairy Queen' was, as he himself wrote, the greater part the produce of "salvage soyle." In 1591 or 1592, however, Spenser first saw the lady whom he subsequently married. We know nothing more of her than can be collected from the Sonnets and the 'Epithalamion.' The whole history of Spenser's courtship is contained in the Sonnets. We learn that it lasted for nearly two years, and that the lady relented just as Spenser had given over the suit as unsuccessful; his fortunes began to change with the new year, in Sonnet 62. and in Sonnet 67. Spenser has delineated the critical moment of the courtship:—

Lyke as a huntsman after weary chase,
Seeing the game from him escap'd away,
Sits down to rest him in some shady place,
With panting hounds beguiled of their prey,
So after long pursuit and vaine assay,
When I, all weary, had the chase forsook,
The gentle deare returned the selfsame way,
Thinking to quench her thirst at the next brooke;
There she beholding me with milder looke,
Sought not to flye, but fearless still did bide;
Till I in hand her, yet halfe trembling, took,
And with her owne goodwill her trembling tyde.
Strange thing me seem'd to see a beast so wyld,
So goodly wonne, with her owne will beguiled.

Never was purer coronal woven for a bride than the 'Epithalamion' which Spenser composed for his marriage in 1594 or 1595. Spenser's presence was again called for in London, not only for the purpose of publishing the last three existing books of the 'Fairy Queen,' but for the superintendence of a lawsuit, with Lord Fermoy, and other business. He returned to Kilcolman in 1597. At the Queen's recommendation he was appointed sheriff of the county of Cork in September, 1598, and in the next month burst forth the dreadful rebellion of Tyrone. The insurgents plundered Spenser's house, and set fire to it. Spenser, his wife and two sons escaped away, but an infant child perished in the fire. By this calamity Spenser lost everything. He crossed over to England, and died about three months after his flight from Ireland, at an inn or lodging-house in King Street, Westminster. Mr. Collier has produced the witness of a new authority to prove that there is no reason for doubting Jonson's account that Spenser "died for lack of bread, and refused twenty pieces, sent to him by my Lord of Essex, saying that

he had no time to spend them." Indeed, it appears to have been the universal opinion among contemporaries that Spenser expired in penury. He was buried, according to Camden, at the expense of the Earl of Essex. A band of poets followed him to the grave, and threw their elegies into it. The present monument in Westminster Abbey was erected by the Countess of Dorset, in 1620, and restored at the cost of Mason and some others, in 1778.

Spenser's wife married again. He left two sons, of whom very unimportant details have come down to us. Mr. Collier has gone at length into the question as to whether Spenser ever completed 'The Fairy Queen,' or whether any part of it was destroyed in the fire at Kilcolman, and answers both questions in the negative. And generally, it may be said that the life of Spenser has received a more critical treatment than it has before met with. Many documents and authorities have been discovered which have only lately been capable of being adduced as evidence. The text of the volume is the best that ever has been published.

A new and careful edition of Spenser is an acceptable New Year's Offering to English Literature. To the present publishers the public are already indebted for the admirable edition of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' by Dr. Pauli,—with which these volumes are uniform in type and appearance. Mr. Collier's reputation as an editor of Elizabethan classics is well sustained by the present publication. The text of Spenser has never before been carefully edited, as the text of every Elizabethan author should be edited, by collation of the early editions. The last edition of Dr. Todd was printed in 1805; these volumes have now long been out of print, and a new editor has long been looked for. By a faithful collation of every impression from the year 1579, when 'The Shepherd's Calendar' was first published, to the year 1679, Mr. Collier has been enabled to present to the reader the text of Spenser in as correct a form as conscientious criticism can procure for it.

History of the Parish of Wraysbury, Ankerwycke Priory, and Magna Charta Island; with the History of Horton, and the Town of Colnbrook, Bucks. By G. W. J. Gyll. (Bohn.)

We have often had to commend the labours of zealous and modest topographers, men who, unknown to the literary world generally, are often engaged in throwing light upon subjects of interest to the public at large, which illumination makes easy the path of historians and romancers. A topographer, like an angler, is, for the most part, a cheerful, quiet, unobtrusive man. He loves his pursuit for the pleasure it brings. The topographer casts in after a fact, as the angler gracefully sweeps his line over the peculiar resorts of the special fish he desires to hook; getting on the certain track of a fact, much desired to be got at, is to the one what a bite is to the other; and the man who lands his salmon after a tussle is not more heroically and calmly jubilant than the topographer who, seeking to establish some contested point of local history, gets the facts required well in hand, and lands them successfully between the broad and snowy margins of his printed and published volume.

Cheerful, modest, unselfish, persevering, never wearied or wearying, should be the topographer. His book, being intended for persons of all denominations interested in the subject, should contain matter of offence to no one. Especially, too, are simplicity of style, arrangement, and expression to be observed. A little learning,

however dangerous in the poet's view of it, is better than none; and these, with some power of compression, may be said to form all the essential qualifications for a moderately good writer of topographical works. But Mr. Gyll, we are sorry to observe, possesses very few of these qualifications. Zeal, indeed, he has; but he is not cheerful, he is lugubrious; he is not modest, but vain and unmusical as a peacock: with honest desire to receive instruction from him, we grow weary of the teacher, and not only weary, but offended at his lack of courtesy, not to say his unwarrantable rudeness, to persons not of his own communion. A "bumptious" topographer is an animal we never dreamed of seeing, and which we are unable to classify; but the "bumptiousness" of Mr. Gyll is quite transcendental; and then he is so addicted to fine writing that we are at a loss whether to pity, to censure, or to laugh at him. Altogether, he has ruined a fair local subject; and, probably, has not satisfied either the Smiths who render their names unpronounceable with a *j*, nor gratified the manes of the Gills from whose tombstone-records the vulgar *i* has been politely knocked out, and a substitute found for it in the supposed-to-be more aristocratic *y*. Why, we know not.

Mr. Gyll chose his subject spontaneously, he says, as Lord Duberly, we believe, used to call upon you, promiscuously; "and," writes the author, "what we spontaneously choose, we think is eligible and fit by its proper excellencies and appendages to awaken zeal, which is a constant incentive of love or duty." When Mr. Gyll makes a commonplace remark, he trusts that it is "not very distant from the boundaries of reason and verisimilitude." He says: "Thane was an appellation of honour *equipollent* with our Earl"; and he declares of his volume, that it is "a work elaborated, albeit it be the offspring of inadvertence,"—a figure of speech which is not original. Mr. Fitzball describes himself as having written a whole poem "inadvertently." Silk Buckingham once did the same in his sleep.

On other occasions we find our author's sentences difficult to construe; for example, he says at page 72: "Water mills is a Roman invention, but the production of the same effects by wind dates only from the seventh century!" The loose grammar is nothing compared with the "bumptiousness" to which we have referred, and which manifests itself unpleasantly in sentences like the following, altogether misplaced in a topographical history:

"The Church of England is pre-eminent for its doctrine, discipline, and morality. She need fear no dissenters, who generally on becoming wealthy join the Church, where they find dignity and faith. The Romanists instead of increasing with the population do not advance, and abroad Protestantism is beginning to be appreciated, as is seen by the Pope's allocutions, which are a series of *groanings* over everything Protestant and progressive, caring for little beyond the supremacy of Ecclesiastical polity—one prominent idea forms the key-note of all their arguments and positions. Grant but *toleration* abroad, and let our Divines, like Jewel and Taylor, &c. be *translated*, and the Continent will become Protestant, which it is now, save in its *unproved* doctrines."

In another page Mr. Gyll prints all the monumental inscriptions in Wraysbury churchyard. "I append memorials," he says, "to give satisfaction or consolation to any who may here seek the last resting depository of friends or relatives when time shall have swept away every vestige." The entries, which are very numerous, are of the most commonplace description, neither satisfactory nor consoling. The only one presenting the least degree of

singularity is the following: "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Smith, in expectation of that great day—what sort of person she was that great day will best discover—she died 28th March, 1749; aged 32." The author subsequently gives the monumental inscriptions of the family of Gyll within the churches, not only of Wraysbury and vicinity, but in distant counties. They seem to have been a very confident race. Of one of them, Elizabeth, buried here, it is agreeably said that,—

To sure reward the last great day shall raise
Her sleeping dust;

A recompense justly due to Mrs. Gyll, whose life, we are told, was "in every act of duty spent." Fine writing seems to have possessed the family from a remote period. It is mixed, by our author, with a "nice derangement of epithets." Fate was never before depicted in settling matters, as in the following sentence: "As the father of Alianore died by casualty in the battle-field, *destiny so arranged it* that her husband should experience the vicissitudes of life in war and peace." At other times, Mr. Gyll writes as Dick Swiveller speaks, eking out his sentence with a snatch from a ballad, unacknowledged;—as when he speaks of a wife with her husband, "with whom she lived until she *calm reclined in death*!" Even upon beer-shops, this writer is magniloquent. Speaking of the village of Horton, he says:—

"There are several beer-shops, indispensable to the needs of the parish and its population, for in no time could parishes forego these much-frequented houses of resort, which to the poor are places of refuge after the day's toil, and serve as clubs to learn news and indulge in potations of beer, as good as wine for the body's sake, if not abused. No nation or time has gone on without such places of some sort, and an old law of King Ina of Wessex, in Saxon days, recognises them, although licences to vend spirituous fluids were not introduced before 1551."

In foreign historical reminiscences, Mr. Gyll's memory is defective. Louis the Fourteenth was not so unwise as to say, "La Loi, c'est moi!"—what he asserted was "L'Etat, c'est moi!" which is quite another argument. This, however, is a small fault compared with the other shortcomings to which we have alluded. Some of the sentimental maxims read like those of Joseph Surface, or the young sister in 'Pride and Prejudice.' Simple, Mr. Gyll can never be. Milton's father is spoken of as "the venerable paternity of Milton." He does not "die," but "pays a debt due to time, and *mortal custom*!"—and so on, till one wearies of it.

We could almost fancy that this volume has been put together chiefly to perpetuate the memory of the Gills, as the name used to be spelt, and to elevate consideration for them by speaking of the honours they have—missed. There is something almost comic in the following entry referring to worthy old Alderman Gill, a stationer in the city:—

"In the year 1788 Mr. Gyll was chosen to the highest civic honours of the City of London, and he attended in 1789 his Majesty King George III. on his visit to St. Paul's Church to return thanks for his restoration to health, and a patent was prepared and announced in all the public papers, 18th and 19th April 1789, to create him a Baronet, which is usual when the King honours the City on any great occasion, but the proffered advancement was not accepted for family reasons. Nor was the claim revived until his son William Gyll, Captain 2nd Life Guards, who had in 1803 at his own expense raised two troops of cavalry on the threat of invasion, solicited the favour which his father had injudiciously declined, when he too unfortunately died prematurely, and the expected honour has not since been conferred."

To this paragraph is annexed the following exceedingly ungallant note:—

"His wife Mary induced him to forego the honour, because there was then a son by his first wife, who only survived a few years and died unmarried. Women may be very affectionate, but not always discreet. They have a fibre more in their hearts and a cell less in their brains than men."

This is uncivil; but we must allow for disappointed expectations. Meanwhile, the author enters into not very amusing details of the origin of the Gill or Gyll family. He tells us that the founder of the line, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, resided "at Gilles Land in Cumberland." William the Conqueror gave the estate to one of his followers, Hubert, who slaying the original Saxon Gill, took not only his property but his family name, (says the author), calling himself *De Vauze*, or of the Valley, "for the signification of Gille," adds the writer, "is Valley." To which we reply, "Not altogether so, Mr. Gyll!" This word, in the north, means *servant*. There is, indeed, a local interpretation of *gill*, as signifying "a brook" or a *glen* (in which we trace the word itself) with a brook running through it; and Gilly in Cornish-British was a hazel grove. The widest signification, however, is *servant*. Gilchrist is servant of Christ; Gilray, a running footman; Gilderoy, servant of the king; Gilmour, the great, or chief, servant, —and so forth; and therefore, Hubert, if he really translated the original proprietor's name, when he assumed it for his own, exhibited a creditable knowledge of what he was about, by good-humouredly designating himself not of the valley, but as the successor of the *valet*! We may add that Mr. Gyll, who is proud of the long-tailed vowel in his name, cuts it short and converts it into an *i*, when he tumbles upon a dissenter in his lineage. Mention is made of one, a very good man, a scholar, and a divine; but a *Baptist* divine, and what has he to do with such honour and luxury as are indicated by the spreading *y*? the diminutive *i* is quite distinctive enough for such as he! On the other hand, one of his ancestors, of James the Second's time, is described, with the magic *y*, as "Lyon Keeper" to the King, in the Tower of London.

We regret that an author who has manifested so much industry, should have exhibited such bad taste as disfigures many pages in this volume. If Mr. Gyll will assiduously address himself to the correction of the errors we have pointed out, he may yet figure pleasantly and usefully in the honourable and modest brotherhood of Topographers.

The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London. By E. Meteyard. With Engravings. (Marlborough & Co.)

Miss Meteyard ("Silverpen") would have produced a better book about ancient London had she happened to know anything about it and been able to tell what she knew. In the absence of historical knowledge and literary art, she has produced 'The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London'—such a sheaf of chapters on an ever-charming, ever-seductive subject as a young lady might write out for a Christmas exercise, to be vastly admired by her little sisters and then put hastily into the fire lest Harry or Harold, just home from Rugby, should get hold of them and poke his learning and his fun at them.

Miss Meteyard, when about to venture on great things and take liberties with great names, having probably observed that historical writers usually give some account of the sources from which they may have drawn their materials—such as the Archives of Simancas or the Record Office in Fetter Lane,

—and express, in more or less laudatory phrase, their obligations to various learned pundits—has expressed her literary thanks to the official staff of the British Museum in the gross, and to a number of individual celebrities or eccentricities in the detail, some of whom she is good enough to describe, by name, as "eminent," "zealous" or "friendly." No one will object to such courtesies, unless there lurk about them a suspicion of deception. Mr. Pye is not the only man who has been thanked in print for services which he never rendered. Miss Meteyard's courtesies are probably made in good faith, though Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. J. Abbis and Mr. William Howitt must be rather startled to find themselves elevated to the rank of authorities on ancient London. She does not seem to have humour enough to detect a joke in anything told her or given to her. Who can have palmed upon her innocence that droll mystification of a ground-plan of London "before it was built," in which, among minor merits, we see the Tower, the Strand and Old St. Paul's? From what collection has this plan been drawn? Is it from the Mayer Museum? Is it one of M. Simonides' discoveries? If not, let the author declare himself, and the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society may secure another honorary member. We undertake to say it is not from the British Museum, though Miss Meteyard describes that institution as having "an unrivalled collection of old maps of London." Has the fair author never heard of the Sutherland Collections? Mr. Panizzi will think it a sorry sort of jest to talk of the British Museum Collection of London Maps as being unrivalled. We supposed that everybody who had ever given an hour's study to the maps of remarkable places in this metropolis, must be aware that the real illustrations of his subject are at Oxford. Without hoping to be called either eminent or zealous antiquaries for our pains, we may remark that the Bodleian is far richer in this respect than the Bloomsbury library; the Sutherland series of London maps being, in fact, superb. A day or two spent over the magnificent drawings of Ancient London by Wyngraerde would have cleared very much Miss Meteyard's notions of old London topography: might even have induced her to suspect the antiquarian value of her plan of London "before it was built."

The letter-press, we grieve to say, is just to match, being ungrammatical and inaccurate beyond the point of young-lady compositions. The two chapters on the Tower make a perfect comedy of errors and trifles. It is gravely set down that Lucy Hutchinson was born in the Tower in 1619-20. Where lies the interest in such a statement? Is it pretended that any doubt exists as to the precise date? Lucy herself has told us she was born on the 29th of January, 1619 old style. Miss Meteyard says she was born in the Lieutenant's lodgings. Perhaps she was, but the fact is not stated by Lucy nor by any one who could have known the truth. It is a mere inference. On the next page we read that Sir Walter Raleigh was "confined for sixteen years" in the White Tower, and there "wrote his 'History of the World.'" Here there is a double blunder. Sir Walter was not confined in the Tower for sixteen years,—only fourteen; and it has been placed beyond dispute that the scene of his long captivity, of his experiments, of Ben Jonson's visits to him, of Prince Henry's lessons, and of his literary labours, was the room over the gateway of the Bloody Tower. At page 32 we have a long account of Bishop Fisher, with the usual young lady sentimentalities about the Maid of Kent and the tyrannous King. What

is the object of citing Fisher's well-known letter as from "Cotton MSS. Cleop. E. v. 172"? The letter has been printed a hundred times in common books; a dozen times within the last dozen years. Five pages later we are told that Sir Thomas More was confined in the Beauchamp Tower. As nothing whatever was previously known on the point, will Miss Meteyard oblige us with her authority for this very interesting fact? "The Beauchamp Tower has of late undergone," she tells us, "a most skilful restoration to its ancient state. In the course of this, new inscriptions were discovered." Our readers may, perhaps, remember Mr. Dick and the wonderful discoveries which have imposed on the credulity of Miss Meteyard. "The shadow of Sir Thomas More had scarcely passed from the walls of the Beauchamp Tower than, if tradition be true, it received another, and almost as an illustrious a guest—Ann Boleyn," is a passage from Mr. Dick's unveracious pages, copied into Miss Meteyard's curious English without acknowledgment. We are sorry to say the theft will do her no service. It is not true. Ann Boleyn was imprisoned in the Martin Tower, near the Jewel House, as the inscriptions in it prove. We suspect that "Silverpen" has paid no more than a flying visit to the Tower.

Queen Elizabeth has not had the good fortune to satisfy Miss Meteyard, who kindly endows the old English lioness with "an atrocious meanness of heart that makes her memory despicable,"—whatever that phrase may mean. Among other crimes we learn that she "impoverished Essex's father." The world generally supposes that she made his fortunes. She certainly found Walter Devereux a private gentleman, the son of a knight, and she made him Baron and Earl. Essex, we learn from Miss Meteyard, went to Ireland against his will: she does not seem to know that he went to Dublin against the wishes of all his friends, and even of his clear-headed associates. As our fair historian has evidently not seen the letters of Lord Southampton and Sir Charles Danvers, it would be well to send to the nearest library for the Hatfield Correspondence, recently printed by the Camden Society. She talks of "a venal faction at home, resenting even such small exercise of authority as that of appointing Southampton general of his cavalry," not aware that Southampton was at that moment an escaped prisoner, one who had broken his parole, and who lay under peremptory order to return to London. She tells us that Essex carried Anthony Bacon to Essex House and supported him free of all charge; ignorant that Anthony had to support himself at Essex House, even down to his firewood and coals, and that he was never able to obtain a penny of his wages, until the reckless Earl at length made over to him Essex House itself in pledge, to the Queen's very justifiable anger and disgust. But the chief feature in these chapters on the Tower is the amount of omission. We will present the fair writer with a batch of additions to her "illustrious prisoners in the Tower" for her next edition. Take a few of the early inmates, and observe what a romantic piece of history the story of each would make.—

1100. Ralph Flambard, the martial Bishop of Durham.

1232. Hubert de Burgh, the famous Justiciary of England and of Shakespeare's King John.

1240. Griffin, Prince of Wales, delivered into the hands of King Henry the Third by his own brother David. He was killed in 1240 in attempting to make his escape from the prison. Having torn his bed-clothes into shreds, he

twisted them into a rope, by means of which he hoped to lower himself from the wall; but it broke in the descent and he was killed. His son, then a boy, was at the same time confined in the Tower. A few years later he was fortunate enough to effect his escape; he returned to Wales, regained possession of the principality, and fought valiantly against the English. In the reign of Edward Longshanks he was slain in battle; his head was brought to London and fixed upon the turret from which his father had fallen into his grave.

1296. Baliol, King of Scotland, and a host of Scottish chieftains, taken prisoners at the battle of Dunbar.

1303. The Abbot and Monks of Westminster charged with robbing the King's treasury; the charge was not proved.

1305. William Wallace.

1307. The Knights Templars. This was the year in which this famous order of militant-priests came to an end. All who lived south of the Trent were committed to the Tower.

1321. Lady Badlesmere, for refusing the Queen of Edward the Second a night's lodging in her castle of Leeds, in Kent. Her husband was beheaded for the same offence.

1324. Lord Mortimer. He afterwards escaped and became the paramour of the Queen. After the death of Edward he was arrested in 1330, sent again to the Tower and thence to the gallows.

1331. John, the famous Earl of Murray, the firmest and truest supporter of the House of Bruce. He remained in rigorous confinement for nine years, when he was given like a chattel to William Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, "to do with him as most for his advantage." A romantic event set him at liberty. Unable to raise the enormous ransom demanded, he remained in Montagu's custody until the fortune of war gave his new master into captivity in France, when the two earls were exchanged one against the other.

1347. David Bruce, King of Scotland, and a train of chieftains, all taken prisoners by Lord Percy, at the battle of Neville's Cross.—Charles of Blois: he ransomed himself for seven hundred thousand florins of gold.—The twelve famous citizens of Calais, and John of Vienne, the Governor.

1357. John, King of France, taken at the battle of Poitiers.

1375. Valeran, Earl of St. Paul, whose imprisonment in England led to his marriage with the Lady Maud, daughter of the Princess of Wales, "the fayrest ladye in all Engleterre."

1386. This year, if the authorities cited by Godwin may be trusted, the Tower received within its gates Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English verse.

1399. King Richard the Second.

1415. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon taken in the famous battle of Agincourt. The first of these princes amused his prison-leisure by composing his 'Poieses de Charles, duc d'Orleans.'

1438. Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry the Seventh.

1461. King Henry the Sixth. Ten years afterwards he was taken from his dungeon and placed again on the throne by the king-making Earl of Warwick; but his second term of greatness lasted only for a day, and it hastened his own death and the destruction of his family.

1477. The Duke of Clarence murdered.

1483. Lords Stanley and Hastings; the latter was beheaded at a moment's notice.

1489. Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and the last male prince of the House of Plantagenet. He was kept in

prison for many years, and at length fell a victim to the fears of Henry the Seventh.

Miss Meteyard is exceedingly chary of her prison episode during the Commonwealth. To her eye a Puritan is never wrong, a Cavalier never right. A bishop is her peculiar aversion. On the persecution by bishops she is very severe; on the persecution of bishops she is remarkably silent. She will be glad to hear that the Tower was not in vogue during the Commonwealth, though the minor prisons of London were often full. The following were, however, interesting cases:—

1641. Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.—Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Henry Marten, for saying in the House that he thought one family—the royal—should perish rather than the whole people.

1644. The Hothams, father and son.—Lord Digby.—Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.—Colonel Hutchinson.—The younger Vane.

1648. Jeremy Taylor. He was several times in prison about this period for his monarchical views; but these were mild, and his detention seldom lasted more than a few weeks.

1651. Sir William Davenant. His life was saved by the intercession of Milton.

This sterility only lasted until the Lord Protector's death. In—

1660, the year of the return of Charles the Second, the Tower was filled in every part with the leading men of the Commonwealth. For six or eight years they continued to be committed in large numbers and in the most indecent manner. Some of the orders of commitment of that period—most of them signed by Monk—make one rise with indignation at the course which law was then constrained to take. Often the orders were delivered out blank—the names of the unfortunate suspects to be filled in afterwards; many of the names are scratched down in different handwritings; often no offence is specified; yet the prisoners are commanded to be placed in close confinement. In fact, it is quite evident that these "orders" were issued very much like the "lettres de cachet" in use at the same period in France. The famous Henry Marten was at the head of a list of nineteen persons committed in one order. Marten was the greatest wit of his day. In the House of Commons his brilliant sallies had often sufficed to turn a debate and secure a favourable vote. Aubrey tells a string of anecdotes of his happy talent. One day he delivered a furious philippic against Sir Harry Vane, and when he had buried him beneath a load of sarcasm, he continued: "But, for young Sir Harry Vane —" and so sat down. The House was astounded. Several persons cried out "What have you to say to young Sir Harry?" He at once rose and said: "Why, if young Sir Harry lives to be old, he will be old Sir Harry." One day a sanctimonious member made a motion that all profane and ungodly persons should be expelled the House. Marten rose and proposed that all the fools should be expelled likewise. It was one of his habits to sleep a good deal—or "dog-sleep," as Aubrey calls it—in the House; of course all the dull fellows hated him, and one day when he seemed to be fast asleep on his bench, a city alderman rose to propose that such scandalous members as sleep and neglect the business of the House be put out. The words were hardly delivered when, to the surprise of the alderman, the wit started up to his feet: "Mr. Speaker, a motion has been made to turn out the nodders; I propose that the nodders be also turned out." It might have been expected that a lover of wit like Charles would have spared Harry Marten.

1661. Harrington, author of the 'Oceana.'

—Bishop Hall, author of the still popular 'Contemplation of the Historical Passages of the Old and New Testaments.'

1666. Thomas Rose.

1667. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the wit, profligate and farce-writer.—Roger, Earl of Castlemaine, the unfortunate husband of a too handsome wife. The act of commitment in his case is curious. It appears that the husband of the king's favourite mistress was already locked up in the Gate-house at Westminster; but this was too near Whitehall to satisfy the guilty lovers; he was ordered to the Tower. One may well wonder on what pretence a subject, having such a misfortune as to be yoked in the bands of matrimony with Arabella Palmer, could be deprived of his liberty. The order simply states that for "treason of the highest nature" the said earl must be kept a safe and close prisoner. No doubt! In the order the word "close" prisoner is scored under to render it emphatic, and a note in the margin explains that this act of commitment is made out in His Majesty's presence, and the score is made at his especial command. How one can fancy Charles the Second doing all this!

We could fill many columns with the mere list of illustrious prisoners in the Tower of whom Miss Meteyard has never heard.

The history of old York House is told with the same errors and omissions. There is an illustration of it; and, of course, this illustration is not of old York House at all, but of the new mansion, built by George Villiers on its site. If Miss Meteyard could produce a drawing of old York House, she would be doing a service to letters. Is there such a drawing? Aggas's Map is rude, and shows us little beyond the extent and beauty of the gardens. Was the elevation ever figured? This famous house, we are told, "was originally the London lodgings of the Archbishops of York." Any one of the old books on London would have told her that it was "originally" the town residence or Inn of the Bishops of *Norwich*. Only one Archbishop of York, Archbishop Heath, ever lived in it. "It was occupied by Sir Nicholas Bacon at the date of his son's birth, and probably through the two previous years, as the Great Seal had been delivered to him on the 22nd of March, 1558." This latter date will be news to Mr. Froude; and if it can be established, will upset a good deal of English history which now passes for true. Queen Mary did not die until the November of that year; and our pleasant fabulist, therefore, makes the austere Nicholas Lord Keeper under the Popish Queen! That Sir Nicholas had lived two years at York House before his illustrious son was born is a guess, and a bad one. It is known that Anthony was not born at that splendid residence; and it is certain that the family had been there only a few months when Francis came into the world. Miss Meteyard, in correction of all the writers, places York House on the river bank, close to the water: it stood in the Strand, as Aggas's plan will show her. The later edifice, built by Buckingham, had a smaller garden and stood lower on the slope.

The sketch of Lord Bacon reproduces all the old blunders and some new ones. "In 1586, Bacon began his career as a politician." If Miss Meteyard will turn to so common a book as Willis's 'Notitia Parliamentaria,' she will find that he began his political career at least as early as 1584, when he took his seat as Member for Melcombe. About 1607, when he was Solicitor General, we learn, "in the case of Oliver St. John he appeared for the prosecution." St. John's case occurred in December, 1614, when Bacon was Attorney General.

Whether Bacon were Solicitor or Attorney at the time may not appear to Miss Meteyard of much importance; if she will ask a lawyer, she will find that it is of very considerable importance, when judging of a man's part in such a prosecution in the Star Chamber as that of Oliver St. John, to know which of these two offices he held. The rest of Miss Meteyard's comedy is of this complexion. She lisps prettily about Essex's villa of Twickenham Park, though the deeds have been printed which show that Twickenham Park had never been his. At page 128, we find one "Nicholas Bacon of Gray's Inn" described as "an evident descendant of Lord Bacon." Seeing that Lord Bacon never had a child, how could that be, Miss Meteyard?

The chapter on the famous prisoners of the Fleet is remarkable only for its omissions. John Hooper is said to have been the first prisoner of note. Miss Meteyard has forgotten the gentle Surrey, who was twice confined in the Fleet Prison: the first time for quarrelling with Leigh, the second time for roistering about the streets and eating flesh in Lent. She also forgets poor Nash, committed for writing 'The Isle of Dogs.' She omits, indeed, all the poets—even Donne, who lay in the Fleet for a long time after his romantic and unfortunate marriage. Miss Meteyard has never heard of Sir Richard Baker, and the Chronicles which he composed in the Fleet; or of Howell, the letter-writer; or of Roger Coke, author of 'The Detection'; or of Wycherly, the dramatist; or of Richard Savage, the poet; at least we have from her pen no hint that they ever tenanted the Fleet. Perhaps she never met with a copy of 'Fleta'; if not, we venture to recommend to her a very curious book for a leisure hour, which she will find was written in the Fleet,—also the 'Fleta Minor,' composed by Petters in that prison in 1683. One is more surprised to find no mention among her prisoners of Thomas Pound, for Miss Meteyard's reading has been chiefly in the martyrologies; nor of Francis Tresham, Lord Montague, and Morgan Coleman. The stories of these men would fill some dramatic pages. Then there were the committals of Sir James Whitelock, father of Bulstrode, of John Hales, of Thomas Wells, of Sir Edward Herbert, of James Earl of Desmond, of the Countess of Dorset, subjects abounding in drama and variety far beyond anything Miss Meteyard dreams. The story of Sir Henry Howard, imprisoned in the Fleet for an intrigue with the beautiful Viscountess Purbeck, is a complete romance in itself.

As to the chapter on the Inns of Court—but we have not time to write any more of Miss Meteyard's book.

The Old Folks from Home; or, a Holiday in Ireland in 1861. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Bell & Daldy.)

The Old Folks (Mr. and Mrs. Gatty) start off together for a trip to Ireland, and write very pleasant and interesting letters to their daughters at home. They place themselves in the hands of their travelled friend, "Mr. Viator," and roam about in search of the picturesque, picking up sea-anemones, rare plants, ferns and curiosities of all kinds, as well as health, amusement and information. "The Parson's" little weak points come in for their share of good-humoured criticism in Mr. Gatty's letters; and "the old folks" seem to have been full of fun, and to have enjoyed themselves amazingly. Mr. Viator, the old bachelor friend, who drops the Rev. and prepares himself for all emergencies, is evidently a tyrant at heart, and

snubs them upon all occasions. He arrives nervous and fussy about the luggage, and then is relieved and surprised to find "a woman who shows symptoms of having any sense at all," and becomes so civil to the "lady element in the trio," that Mrs. Gatty comes to the conclusion, he "must, in some pre-existent state, have had a wife of his own, and taken great care of her." But, in spite of this advantage, Viator keeps the old folks in the greatest order, is "a stoic in endurance, and suppresses complaint by example." Thus, when alighting at "a dreadful place" where the food is uneatable, the house dirty, and the beds a foot too short, the stern Viator will not "hear of anything being wrong." "It will all do very nicely indeed," and Mrs. Gatty "traces in his eye such a fixed determination to be contented, that she dares to say—nothing." Besides, has not Viator once slept, while travelling in Russia, between two Jews in cats' skins?—and after that, what can come amiss to Mr. Viator? and what right have his fellow-travellers to complain of such trifling grievances as short beds and Irish dirt? Then, Viator the despotic does not allow desultory conversation: he has "an admirable theory that there is nothing so tiresome as the attempt to keep up an everlasting dribble of talk—his plan, for even the best friends, being that they should relapse into quiet silences from time to time, and then, when the mind is refreshed and a change desirable, have a good, cheerful chat, without stop or stay." This may be a useful hint to other parties of tourists, and save the fatigue of constantly thinking of "something to say" during a journey.

One of the principal objects in the Old Folks' holiday appears to have been the Social Science Meeting in Dublin; but Mrs. Gatty is evidently no stickler for "the rights of women":—

"Do what I will [she says], it gives me a creepy-crawly sensation to imagine a woman facing a Court full of gentlemen and ladies, and giving them the benefit of her opinions! The opinions may be very good, and it may be very desirable for the gentlemen to know them; but—yes! there certainly is a but. And, first, I think of St. Paul—I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man.' True; but this probably refers to religious teaching, and these ladies have not quite come to that. Very good. But then I think of Mr. Tennyson's 'Princess,' and I cannot succeed in answering myself there."

In another letter, she adds, after having attended the meeting and listened to the strong-minded lady who "held forth" at it,—

"If a shake of a head could be given in a photograph, I would send you mine, going *à la* Mandarin for an hour. No! I am not converted, though I was interested by what was said by the lady who spoke. But to hear a woman hold forth in public, except when she is acting, and so not supposed to be herself, is like listening to bells rung backwards. I fall back, therefore, on St. Paul and Mr. Tennyson, and so let the subject rest."

Whether these views of Mrs. Gatty are shared by the general public, is another matter; but they are boldly put forth and neatly expressed. The letters "to my home naturalist" are, nevertheless, very scientific, and contain glowing descriptions of grottos full of cowrie-shells, and crystal pools full of the purple urchin (*Echinus lividus*); also of finding the "Portuguese men-of-war" (*Veilella spirans*) and the blue snails (*Ianthia fragilis*), tossed on the coast from the Gulf-stream. "In crevices of the ruddy rocks you may gather *Asplenium marinum*, two feet long, dark-green and glossy," adds Mrs. Gatty for the benefit of fern-collectors. The fern-covered islets of Killarney come in for a fair share of admiration; where the *Osmunda regalis*, the *Trichomanes radicans*,

and the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* are to be found in such profusion "that no daisies are commoner anywhere."

For such readers as are not naturalists, Mr. and Mrs. Gatty provide lighter food, in the shape of fairy stories, old legends, Irish anecdotes, &c. We give only one specimen of the latter:—

"Widow Malowney's pig was stolen, and Pat was suspected of the theft; to whom comes the priest. 'Pat, did ye stale the pig?'—Pat. 'I did, yer rivivence.'—Priest. 'What did ye do wid it, Pat?'—Pat. 'Ate it, yer rivivence.'—Priest. 'Oh! Pat, Pat! could ye ate the pig and not think of the dreadful day of judgment, when all's to be known? Sure, what'll ye say for yourself, when you and the pig stand there at the last, with the Widow Malowney before ye?'—Pat (interrupting). 'Did yer rivivence say the pig 'ud be there too?'—Priest. 'Sure and I did, Pat.'—Pat. 'Faith, then, yer rivivence, I'd know what to say, entirely! I'd say, Widow Malowney, tak yer pig!'"

We will conclude with a riddle, probably made by Mr. Viator himself:—

"Why should people sitting on an outside Irish jaunting-car never be thirsty?—Answer. Because they have two springs under them, and a well between."

We take our leave of the agreeable and jovial "Old Folks," hoping that the next time they take a holiday they will again give us the results of their observations, in just such another lively but instructive volume as the one at present under our notice.

Replies to Essays and Reviews. (J. H. & J. Parker.)

This work consists of seven counter Essays, written by seven clergymen, with a preface by the Bishop of Oxford, and tail-pieces by the Radcliffe Observer and the Professor of Geology at Oxford. The writers of these essays, which answer the celebrated Essays in order, are Dr. E. M. Goulburn, Mr. H. J. Rose, Dr. C. A. Heurtley, Dr. W. J. Irons, Mr. G. Rorison, Mr. A. W. Haddon and Dr. C. Wordsworth.

Fifteen months ago, before the 'Essays and Reviews' had attracted attention, we noticed them at much greater length than we usually notice anything. We did not enter into their teaching; and we shall not enter into that of the opponent seven. We made remarks to which we are now content to refer, nothing having come before us which at all changes the view we then took. The length of our article was mainly due to an assault upon the essayist doctrine of subscription; we intend now to confine ourselves chiefly to the anti-essayist doctrine of legal interference.

The Replies are not of a violent character, though here and there are specimens of a very bad tone. The writing is that of persons who are not discussing points of controversy, man against man, but settling questions by an authority which they hold themselves free to assume so soon as they think they have argued enough. To the terrors of this world is added, in one place almost overtly, in others implicitly, an appeal to those of the next. One writer trusts that God in his mercy will change a certain opinion of his opponent: everybody knows what that means.

Nevertheless, there are one or two admissions from which we collect that the Essayists and Reviewers are not necessarily to be utterly despised. We read (p. 53) of a desire that the contest should be conducted with moderation, and "with a candid acknowledgment of those truths after which the Essayists are groping, and with which their very serious errors are weighted." The

Radcliffe Observer, who opens his astronomical argument by a long and somewhat stern peal of disapprobation, says a few words of very weighty import: "Mr. Goodwin is quite right in reminding us that some schoolbooks still teach to the ignorant that the earth is six thousand years old and that it [he should have said *all things*] was created in six days. No well-educated person of the present day shares in this delusion." But who is ignorant that when this *delusion*—as the Oxford astronomer calls it—was first called in question, a regular essay-and-review row was the consequence? Was not geology going to upset Christianity? A man need not be very old to remember the time when anybody who took the writer of Genesis to be speaking anything but the most literal truth was a deist and an atheist, to borrow an old way of coupling epithets. But now this is a delusion: we may freely read Genesis by the light of geology. But is it so clear that the opinion is now treated as delusion? We cannot afford time to look up the facts: but a thoughtful writer, whose book, as just published, is now before us, says,—“But many writers of eminence, as Chalmers, Buckland, Sedgwick, Dr. Kurtz and Archdeacon Pratt, . . . hold that the days of Genesis are literal days; that the ages of geology are passed over silently in the second verse . . .” Curious persons will naturally ask whether the time may not come when an Oxford astronomer, combating something even more startling than the supernatural rationalism of the Essayists, will recognize as delusions some things which these same Essayists are now under the ban for offering. But, no! it will be objected: you cannot, if there be truth in revelation, go every length in opposition to received opinion; there must be a point where you begin to be against God. No doubt of it: but the question is, where? So long as this is a matter of conscience and of discussion—and it can never be the first without the second—the settlement is in train, and the means used are the only means which ever can succeed. But when received opinion—of which authority is but the servant and follower—claims to be the judge of the question how far received opinion is right, the method proposed is one which will go on through century after century, without making one inch of approach towards decision.

A clergyman in his pulpit, and a clergyman before the world as a man of theological letters, are two very different persons. We are aware that this is denied; but we shall proceed upon it nevertheless. We leave the first to his bishop: we are not directly concerned with anything that can arise between them. But the freedom of the second is of importance to us, because, as we have said before, it matters much whether we are to read his works as those of a free agent, or as those of a tongue-tied and thought-muzzled slave. We admit all the difficulty of a possible scandal arising out of the difference between the book and the sermon of one and the same clergyman. But we contend that the disadvantage of such a scandal is as nothing compared with the detriment to religion, to morals, to learning, and even to the social relations of life, which would arise out of a feeling that no clergyman is to be trusted in a discussion upon points which agitate the educated laity. The public have for half-a-century or more had a practical conviction that if a clergyman choose to write in favour of authorized opinions, his side is not taken from fear of the law, which would allow him, in respectful language, almost any amount of opposition. Let us once come to apprehend that the writer has before his mind a vivid idea of articles and objections, and the Court

of Arches in its relation to the same, and we shall never know how much of the clerical pleading is for God's truth, and how much for Dr. Lushington's.

We shall now discuss one of the most open sophisms we ever saw advanced in print: it is by the Bishop of Oxford in his Preface. He says that two courses seem to be required—“First, the distinct, solemn, and if need be, severe, decision of authority that assertions such as these cannot be put forward as possibly true, or even advanced as admitting of question, by honest men, who are bound by voluntary obligations to teach the Christian revelation as the truth of God.” What “these” assertions are, does not appear by anything within two pages of the pronoun which grammarians call demonstrative: we take it to refer to something the Essayists have said. The *severe* decision seems to refer to the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, which is to follow the decision. The decision is, not that assertions *must* not be put forward, but that they *cannot* be put forward by honest men, who have entered into “voluntary” obligations. The Bishop means “obligations voluntarily incurred”: voluntary obligation is no obligation at all. And the assertions, not being possibly true, are not even to be advanced as admitting of question. The logical sequence of this is as dubious as its idiomatic correctness: in English, that which does not admit of question is certainly true. It seems to be meant that, so far from being brought forward for serious discussion, the assertions are not *even* to have possible truth accorded to them. But the writer reverses the order of magnitude, and speaks as though it were right to say that so far from giving an Essayist a deanery, he would not even give him a bishopric. All this might have been said in seven words—Put the heretics into the Ecclesiastical Court.

“I put this necessity first,” proceeds the Bishop, “from the full conviction, that if such matters are admitted by us to be open questions amongst men under such obligations, we shall leave to the next generation the fatal legacy of an universal scepticism, amidst an undistinguishable confusion of all possible landmarks between truth and falsehood.” What the “matters” are we can but guess: no doubt something in the ‘Essays and Reviews.’ If the writer had left off at the word “scepticism,” he would have been more intelligible. But he proceeds to talk of undistinguishable confusion of all possible landmarks between truth and falsehood. Now if all the landmarks were confused and undistinguishable, the difference between truth and falsehood would still be perfectly marked. If one side of the mark be truth and the other side falsehood, the true and false are distinguished *from each other*, whether we know which mark we are at, or no. The Bishop means that the landmarks will be obliterated: and so far as we have got, the translation into English is—Put the heretics into the Ecclesiastical Court, or the next generation will all be infidels. “To say this, be it observed, is to evince no fear of argument against our faith though the freest, or of inquiry into it though the most daring. From these, Christianity has nothing to dread.” Why then is daring inquiry to be put down by authority? There is argument which will scepticize the whole country in a generation, if not put down; but Christianity has nothing to fear from it! “In their issue,” we next read, “these do but manifest the truth. The roughest wind sweeps the sky the most speedily, and shows forth the soonest the unclouded sun in all his splendour.” The most daring inquiry, then, manifests the truth the soonest. “It is not, therefore, because believers in Revelation fear inquiry, that autho-

rity is bound to interfere. But it is to prevent the very idea of truth, as truth, dying out amongst us.” That is to say, that most daring argument which best manifests truth is to be repressed, because, without such repression, the very idea of truth will die out. “For so indeed it must do, if once it be permitted to our clergy solemnly to engage to teach as the truth of God a certain set of doctrines, and at the same time freely to discuss whether they are true or false. First, then, and even before argument, our disorders need the firm, unflinching action of authority.” We cannot say more about such a set of contradictions except this, that when theologians argue in the way we have quoted, it is no great wonder that many are found to draw a distinction between “the truth of God” and “a certain set of doctrines” which such reasoners teach “as” that truth.

We go on:—“Secondly, we need the calm, comprehensive, scholarlike declaration of positive truth upon all the matters in dispute, by which the shallowness, and the passion, and the ignorance of the new system of unbelief may be thoroughly displayed.” To display, is to manifest. We have been told that the fullest argument and the most daring inquiry will soonest manifest the truth. Why then is it that “declaration of positive truth” is that which is to be resorted to? We believe that by “declaration” the Bishop means a sort of argument. How, then, do we stand? “First” and “before argument” put the offenders into the Ecclesiastical Court: and then produce your own arguments in that declaratory and positive manner which is so telling when it is not to be answered. When your opponents are deprived and mulcted in costs you will have an easy bargain of them.

All this is an old story. We warn the public that the freedom of the priest is the freedom of the layman. If the Church zealots succeed in repressing inquiry among the clergy, they will soon have a trial at the laity. We may now dismiss this part of the subject. We have no doubt that the Bishop will attract such attention as will oblige him to explain. We have entirely omitted the question whether the Essayists be the infidels they are affirmed to be. That they should be so styled by their orthodox opponents is natural enough. We said of them, before they had gained their present celebrity, that we believed them to be supernaturalists “on a balance of evidence.” The freedom of their inquiry into matters which—to use the Bishop's phrase—are taught “as” the truth of God, remained unquestioned until some who pass for opponents of Christianity claimed them as comrades: and not till then does alarm appear to have been excited.

Our readers know that a great part of our former article was directed against the very loose notions of subscription contained in the Essays. Since that time we have had occasion to remark that the orthodox opponents are very chary of dwelling upon this point. In the counter essays before us, it is evaded as follows. The writer on the ‘National Church’ replies to his man by writing a separate essay. It is not intended, he says, to offer a “counter-essay,” which might be regarded as a merely “literary prolusion,” but to attempt a real discussion of a practical matter. Thus, and by reference to another work, he escapes from anything which it pleases him to avoid. As to the subscription, he does nothing but mention what his opponent had advanced, in terms which do not give the smallest idea of the laxity which we criticized: and this is all he does. It seems then clear that the real snake will never be pulled out of the grass by the clergy. We say the real snake: and what we mean is this.

Certain
in a
believ
scriptu
law a
themse
sympa
interer
Beacau
idea—
—that
subscri
very
address
violatio
tion,
are su
recogni
to an
of you
clamor
all the
Englis
succes
believ
will
time,
shocks
it ma
the c
this s
it see
ment
subscr
sion

W
Exile
This
—“t
and
other
peopl
the n
gamb
baths
slight
“reci
and
local
descri
oat
about
propo
many
little
mine
us to
both
varie
respe
rell
of co
barg
perag
go to
way
frien
more
disin
ingre
when
to so
deal
hom
all i
regu
puta
is so
lady
a fo
“E
that
of V

Certain clergymen are asserted to have written in a manner which shows that they do not believe all that they are bound by their subscriptions to teach. They are assailed both by law and by the opinion of those who hold themselves orthodox: but the public has no sympathy with the assailants, and takes little interest in the whole question. And why? Because that same public is possessed of the idea—the true or false idea; the true we believe—that very few of the clergy believe *all* they subscribe. Accordingly, the same public looks very coldly on the reproaches which are addressed to those who are charged with violating one part of their subscribed obligation, when the charge comes from those who are suspected of violating another. Who can recognize a right in one section of the clergy to say to another, you may declare against *this* part of your vow, but not against *that*? When the clamour shall be raised by those who believe all the articles, and all the creeds, in the plain English of each and every part, and who can succeed in making men believe that they believe them “whole and entire,” the matter will assume a different form. In the mean time, we see that the part of the Essays which shocks an honest layman, be his sect what it may, meets with very meagre notice from the opposing clergy. We are satisfied that this sore must be healed by the laity, to whom it seems to be left. If belief cannot be augmented into coextension with subscription, subscription must be diminished into coextension with belief.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Wild Dayrell: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By John Kemp. (Longman & Co.)—This book is evidently just what it professes to be—“the true biography” of a very wild young man, and as such, will, no doubt, prove interesting to other wild young men. Steady, sober-minded people might possibly become a little wearied by the numerous descriptions of races, steeple-chases, gambling-houses, French watering-places, German baths, &c., which are strung together, with a very slight attempt at a connected story, by way of “recitative”; but the descriptions are accurate and spirited, and the habitual frequenters of those localities will doubtless recognize, in the characters described, many an old acquaintance of their wild-out days. Wild Dayrell is a loose young man about town, with a widowed mother and a good property, which he contrives to diminish, like many another “prodigal son,” till, becoming a little alarmed for his future prospects, he determines to go abroad and economize. This brings us to Dieppe, where we are introduced to society, both French and English, and are taken to a variety of places of amusement, some highly respectable, others very far from it. There Dayrell meets a lady with an only daughter, an heiress of course, and handsome and agreeable into the bargain; and consequently Wild Dayrell falls desperately in love. Mrs. Trelawney and daughter go to Ems; Dayrell follows them, going round by way of Paris, just to contrive an elopement for a friend; and the Trelawneys receive him all the more warmly for this proof of his good-nature and disinterested conduct. He appears to be rapidly ingratiating himself with Miss Trelawney's mother, when, as ill-luck would have it, he falls a victim to some gambling acquaintance, and loses a good deal of money, and gets into disgrace, and comes home late one night to meet Emily in the passage all in a blaze and shrieking for assistance. The regulation *dénouement* in a novel is, that the hero puts the heroine out, and then marries her. There is something really new in the notion of the poor lady being actually burnt to death, and buried in a foreign cemetery, with the simple inscription “E. T.” on her head-stone. We sincerely trust that this may be the only incident in the biography of Wild Dayrell which is *not* true. Our hero feels

quite in low spirits for a time, and retires to a chateau near Bordeaux, and hunts wolves and hears ghost-stories; and then, having recovered his spirits, goes to Pau, and hunts young ladies, and assists at pic-nics, and describes life in the Pyrenees; and having gone through a long process of snubbing from “Kate's” mamma (who is, by-the-bye, the exact counterpart of “Emily's” mamma), Dayrell envelopes his fair enemy in lawsuits and tiresome business, and persuades her that he can render her a most essential service if he may call himself her son-in-law. After holding out most bravely for some time, the good lady at length succumbs under the pressure of law-worries, and Dayrell marries Kate, and settles down as a steady elderly gentleman, laying aside for ever the *sobriquet* of “Wild” Dayrell. The book is, to a certain degree, clever and smartly written; but it is too disconnected and rambling to be very interesting or agreeable reading.

The Frigate and the Lugger: a Nautical Romance. 3 vols. (Newby).—“The Frigate and the Lugger” is an old-fashioned nautical melo-drama, such as in the days of our youth used to delight us at the Surrey Theatre. The sailors are of the true old theatrical type, who used to shiver their timbers and dance hornpipes. There are sailor foundlings, turning out to be English baronets, who have hand-to-hand fights with swords and pistols, beautiful ladies in distress to be rescued, gallant sailors always at hand to help them, with armed corvettes and frigates always within hail, and broadsides fired in the critical moment, which always kill just the right people. There are dreadful villains, who have murdered or robbed somebody a long time ago, but so long that it was before the reader could be expected to be much interested, and their old crimes only make their tether so much the shorter, that they are sure to come to a bad end and be well punished before the story is done. Whenever any very imminent danger is impending over dry land somebody always opens the door and walks in, either with a passport ordering that the parties in danger of being stopped and imprisoned shall have an unlimited supply of post-horses; or else, when the villain seems to have it all his own way, some one comes in who knows all about him, and who has just picked up a few little secrets which give him the upperhand. There are escapes which take away the breath, hard blows which only hurt the bad people, who live just long enough to confess,—there are gallant captains who shake hands quite affably on the quarter-deck with common sailors,—in short, it is a very amusing, absurd and easy-to-read romance, but like nothing that ever happened amongst rational beings.

The Messiah. (Murray).—This work is an historical and doctrinal life of Christ, with notes of research, in eight hundred pages. It is not controversial, and, for aught we can see, the author never heard of ‘Essays and Reviews.’ Such examination was necessary to decide the sort of notice we have to give impressed us favourably, differences of opinion apart.

The Bible and Modern Thought. By the Rev. T. R. Birks. (Religious Tract Society).—In these days such a title explains itself. The present attempt is quiet, moderate, and comprehensive. There is no fuss or fume; the rationalizers are not demons, snakes, and heretics; and the author manages to do without “the Church,” that is, he relies on argument; and, even if he and others should have agreed among themselves to be authorities, he keeps the combination out of the sight of those who are no parties to it. This is a wisdom which many writers who belong to the Establishment have not attained. They do not see that, even if their pretensions were true to the letter, they are no argument. With their opponents, Church authority is the first thing rejected: and it most often happens that the first thing rejected is the last thing to be established.

A Defence of the Faith. Part I. Forms of Unbelief. By Sanderson Robins, M.A. (Longman & Co.).—One more issue of the ‘Essays and Reviews’; but all the children of this production treat their parent with contempt. The Essays are always the weakest things imaginable; but nevertheless they must be opposed with the utmost effort. The pre-

sent production is a learned and brief history, with much reference and citation, of all that the author calls unbelief. The second part is to be on the Evidences; and the third on the Scriptures. The author has that excessive confidence in himself and his opinions which makes others wary. Such writers confirm those who have made up their minds, whichever their side may be. If we could have interpreted Mr. Robins as meaning to draw up a summary in aid of those who are to write on his own side of the question, we should have said he had hit his mark. But he calls his work an “examination” of some existing forms of unbelief: and this examination is nothing but a short and dogmatical summary of results in the writer's mind.

The Circle discerned from the Square. By W. Houlston. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.).—Mr. Houlston, formerly of Jamaica, now of Jersey, finds himself “the fortunate discoverer of such a method of solution as will,” he conceives, “commend itself to the judgment and capacity of even ordinary intelligence.” He quotes the poets before arithmetic, during arithmetic, and after arithmetic. For example, he says, “For my part I gratefully acknowledge that this overlapping or extruding of a part of the trigon has afforded me the clue by which I arrive at an accurate gauge of the whole figure.—

Think not the things most wonderful
Are those beyond our ken,
For wonders are around the paths,
The daily paths of men.”

What between poetry and arithmetic, the circumference to a unit of diameter is now 3.14213562... instead of 3.14159265... as determined by mathematicians without poetry.

Inaugural Addresses in the University of Edinburgh. By the late John Lee, D.D. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author, by Lord Neaves. (Blackwood & Sons).—There is scarcely anything to interest the general public in this Memoir and these Inaugural Addresses of Dr. Lee, who died on May 2nd, 1859, leaving behind him an honourable memory and a wide circle of admiring friends. Of the merits of the Doctor's theological writings, Lord Neaves permits his readers to form their own opinion, after informing them that the late Principal's “sermons were excellent, both in matter and style; and some of his earlier ones, when read in manuscript, had reached and obtained the approbation of *Royalty itself*.” The Addresses themselves are verbose and commonplace, after the fashion of such ceremonial orations. Referring in one of them (Nov. 1, 1842) to the distinguished men who were students when he first entered the leading university of North Britain, Dr. Lee said, “When I name Thomas M'Crie (one of the best of our historians), James Abercromby, Walter Scott, John Leyden, Andrew Thompson, George Cranston, Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Peter Roget, George Birkbeck, John Barclay, Mr. Thomas Thomson, the Earl of Warwick, David Brewster, Francis Horner, Henry Cockburn, Henry Brougham, Henry Petty (now Marquess of Lansdowne), Henry Temple (now Lord Palmerston), the Earl of Haddington, Lord Webb Seymour, Lord Dudley, the Earl of Minto, Lord Glenelg, Lord Langdale, and (not long afterwards) Lord John Russell, it will not, I think, be alleged to be a very easy task to produce within the same compass of time any choicer specimens of deep and varied learning, of splendid eloquence, of legislative sagacity, and of high attainments in science.” This retrospect suggests the question, What is Edinburgh doing now? who are the *alumni* at present within her fostering arms? can she look forward with confidence, even as she regards the past with pride?

The Principal Songs of Robert Burns, translated into Medieval Latin Verse, with the Scottish Version Collated. By Alexander Leighton. (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—Curious are the follies which a sensible man will sometimes commit. ‘The Curious Stories of Scottish Life,’ of the author proved him to be a man of sense; but who in the world that loves, as every Scotsman ought, the poetry of Burns would care for seeing his glorious songs mangled in the Procrustes' bed of any foreign tongue? Nothing can at all excuse the attempt, which no serious person would make, but the exceeding ex-

cellence of the translation itself. In a preface remarkable for two things, obscurity and ingenuity, the confession comes out of the author that he does not know classical Latin well, but apologizes by saying, in effect, that stiffness and oddity are only what everybody expects in a translation! His own words are much more involved and circuitous, but this is really what they mean, if they have any meaning at all. Besides, he certainly comes quite abreast of the circle he had described for himself. Listen how he translates a few of the exquisite lines of these immortal songs: "Oculos et obliquo" is not the Latin rendering of 'Look'd asklent and unco skeigh,' in 'Duncan Grey'; nor is "Da mihi horam vesperam" a translation of 'But gie me a canny hour at e'en,' in 'Green gown the Rashes O!' Nor is "Furuncula versuta est" of "A thief sae pawkie is my Jean" in 'This is no my an Lassie.' We cannot better prove the poverty of invention and folly of execution with which the book is nearly all got up than by quoting the first verse of his 'Scots, wha hae!—

Commilites Wallacio ;
Scoti ducti Brucio ;
Cruento grati lectulo !
Mors aut victoria !

Would anybody know these lines to be a version of the following?—

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled ;
Scots, wham Bruce has aften led ;
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to Victory!

Mr. Paton's *Researches on the Danube and the Adriatic* (Trübner) is the reprint, in a handy form, and with much condensation of matter, of a remarkable series of travels, in the East of Europe, undertaken at a time when Eastern travel was not the easy thing which steamboat and rail have made it. Mr. Paton was the first Englishman who taught our public to understand the politics and people of the Danube. We have also on our table *Leisure Hours in Tientsin*, by the Author of 'Recreations of a Country Parson' (Parker, Son & Bourn),—*Selections from the Norse Tales, for the Use of Children*, by C. W. Dasselnt (Edmonston & Douglas),—Ten volumes of a Shilling Series of Standard Works of Fiction, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., entitled *Confidences, Erleneberg, Nanette and her Lovers, The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke, Rose Douglas, Tender and True, Gilbert Messenger, My Lady, Thorny Hall, and The Cruellest Wrong of All—Glimpses of the Life of a Sailor*, by F. Fox (Fox),—Volume X. of the Re-issue of *Punch* (Bradbury & Evans),—*The Inner of the Civil Service*, by J. H. Stack (Ridgway),—*National Elementary Education and the New Code*, by a School Manager (Jarrold),—Mr. Clark on *The Trent and San Jacinto* (Butterworths),—Mr. Robb on *The Cottage, the Bothy and the Kitchen* (Blackwood),—*Seven Answers to the Seven Essays and Reviews*, by J. N. Griffin (Longmans),—and from Messrs. Ward & Lock, *The Night Mail, Storm Beaten and The Cruise of the Blue Jacket*.—Our New Editions comprise, Mr. Burke's *Romance of the Forum* (Hurst & Blackett),—The Rev. H. C. Adams's *Schoolboy Honour, a Tale of Halminster College* (Routledge),—Mr. Ballantyne's *Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last Cruise* (Routledge),—*Ursula; a Tale of Country Life*, by the Author of 'Amy Herbert' (Longmans),—and the Rev. J. H. Gurney's *Chapters from French History* (Longmans).—Among the Second Editions on our table, we find, Mr. Galvan's translation of Goethe's *Faust* (Dublin, O'Toole),—M. Aubertin's *Grammaire Moderne des Ecrivains Français* (Paris, Treuttel),—*A Present Heaven, addressed to a Friend*, by the Author of 'The Patience of Hope' (Strahan),—*In Memoriam H.R.H. The Prince Consort*, by W. C. Spens (Maclehose),—*Village Sketches*, by the Rev. T. C. Whitehead (Bosworth & Harrison), and Mr. Fitch on *Public Education, Why is a New Code Wanted?* (Bell & Daldy).—Among Third Editions we have Mr. Page's *Advanced Text-Book of Geology* (Blackwood),—and Mr. Grattan on *England and the Disrupted States of America* (Ridgway),—*Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway*, by the Author of 'Doing and Suffering' (Seeley), appears in a "fourth thousand,"—*Royal Truths*, by H. W. Beecher (Strahan) in a "sixth

thousand."—Among Miscellanies which may be briefly announced we have, from Messrs. A. & C. Black, a *Map of the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania*, showing the latest discoveries and travellers' routes,—a fourth volume, marked "extra," of Mr. Mayhew's *London Labour and the London Poor*,—Woolley's *New Map of the Seat of War in the Confederate States of America* (Clarke),—Vol. I. of *Orley Farm*, by Anthony Trollope (Chapman & Hall),—Vol. I. of *The Museum* (Gordon),—Vol. I. of *The Natural History Review* (Williams & Norgate),—*An Index to "In Memoriam"* (Moxon),—*L'Orient rendu à Lui-Même*, par G. A. Mano (Taylor),—*Etudes Critiques sur la Bible*, par Michel Nicolas (Lévy),—Volume for 1861 of *Entertaining Things* (Hall, Virtue & Co.),—Dr. Croft's *Handbook for the Nursery* (Hamilton),—Dr. Lee's *Remarks on Homeopathy* (Churchill),—Mrs. Gibbon's Simple Catechisms of the *Bible and New Testament Histories* (Relfe),—*Testimonies of the Most High*, drawn from the *Books of Nature and Revelation*, by the Author of 'Sunday Evenings at Home' (Duffy),—and a volume of *Lectures delivered before the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association during 1861* (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—A few Translations which require no lengthened notice at our hands may also be announced:—The Rev. A. Oliver's *Translation of the Syriac Peshito Version of the Psalms of David* (Trübner),—and Mr. Akerson's translation of M. Marigny's *Free-Trade Question: its Solution* (Richardson).

The Year-Books not yet announced by us are:—*The Clergy List for 1862* (Cox),—*Who's Who in 1862* (Bailey),—*Photographic News Almanac* (Piper),—*The Canadian Almanac* (G. Street),—*The London Diocesan Calendar and Clergy List* (Parker),—*Pollard's Card Almanac* and *Hiscoke's Richmond Almanac*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bailly, *Sketches of Social Evil*, 1. P. oem. fr. 8vo. 5/1.
Baniere's Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy, 8vo. 18 s.
Bolton's Life Lessons, or Scripture Truths, fr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Book of Family Prayer, chiefly from J. Taylor, fr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Boston's City of Dreadful Night, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Butler's Sermons and Remains, newly edited by Steere, fr. 8vo. 6/ Carpenter's Hog Hunting in Lower Bengal, imp. 1/6 84 cl.
Cassell's (Rev. J.) *Practical Theology*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Cooper's (Mrs.) *Memorials of a Beloved Mother*, 2nd ed. fr. 8vo. 3/6 Crowder's Truth and Love: Sermons, fr. 8vo. 5/1.
Curtis's *Practical Theology*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Davis's Key to Arithmetical Examples, Part 1, 18mo. 1/1 cl.
Delany's Mrs. Autobiography and Correspondence, 8vo. 30/ cl.
Deane's Ahab's Shipwreck, or the Shipwreck of Wickedness, by Wiffen, fr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Eades's England and France, 2nd ed. 8vo. 3/6 8d.
Elliott's Commentary on Thessalonians, 2nd ed. 8vo. 7/8 cl.
Evans's Destination of the Human Race, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Farnham's Lays and Lyrics, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Farnham's Life Sketches and Echoes, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Ford's World, Vol. 4, 8vo. 5/1.
Frith's Egypt, Vol. 4, 8vo. 5/1.
Gae's Select French Poetry for the Young, Eng. Notes, fr. 8vo. 3/6 Goe's Fertilisation, fr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Graham's *Practical Theology*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Gray's Morning Seed; or, Bible Words for young Disciples, fr. 8vo. 3/6 Gray's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Vol. 3, 8vo. 18 s. cl.
Hymns for the Church of England, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Great Comic Volume of Songs, 4to. 4/1 cl.
Index to 'In Memoriam', fr. 8vo. 2/1 cl.
Indian Army and Navy, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Latham's English Language, 8th ed. 8vo. 18/1 cl.
Lee's Inaugural Addresses in University of Edinburgh, fr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Lewin's Survey of the History of the World, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lucas's Pen and Pencil Reminiscences in South Africa, imp. 8vo. 21 s.
Macdonald's Theology of War, 3rd ed. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Macdonald's Theology of War, 3rd ed. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Mackay's New Comic Song Book, edited by Westrop, 4to. 1/6 8d.
Metcalf's The Lady Herbert's Christianism, 3 v. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Metcalf's The Lady Herbert's Christianism, 3 v. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Milton's Paradise Lost, Book 3, 2nd ed. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Newman's England's Troubles & England's Mercies, royal 8vo. 1/ New Park Street Pulpit, Spurgeon's Sermons, Vol. 7, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
O'Brien's Theology of War, 3rd ed. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Oxenden's Story of Rolt, 3rd ed. 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Parlour Library, "Rowcroft's Bushranger," fr. 8vo. 5/1 bds.; "The Story of the Shipwreck," fr. 8vo. 5/1 bds.
Patterson's Essays in History and Art, 8vo. 12/1 cl.
Phillips's Canary Bird, fr. 8vo. 2/1 bds.
Phillips's Education of the People, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Price's Theatrical Trip through Canada & United States, fr. 8vo. 5/1 bds.
Pulpit, The, Vol. 80, 8vo. 7/6 bds.
Rumours of a Bull in the Street, fr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Sadler's The Second Adam and the New Birth, 3rd ed. fr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Sala's The Two Prima Donnas, fr. 8vo. 6/1 cl.
Sand's *Yivvav*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Scott's Practical Cotton-Spinner and Manufacturer, 8th ed. 12/1 Sermon on the Mount, illum. by Audsley, illust. by Rolt, 6/8 cl.
Senior's *Practical Theology*, 8vo. 12/1 cl.
Senior's American Slavery, 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Sewall's Dictation Exercises, 18mo. 1/1 cl.
Skrymgeour's Building for the People, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Smith's Rev. W. M. "Home," fr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Sterne's Every Day Book on Generalities, q. 1, swd.
Stier's Words of the Angels, fr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Stokes's Scatterer, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Study of the Bible, The, fr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Thom's Almanac and Directory for 1888, 8vo. 15 s. cl.
Thom's Festivals and Feasts, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Tovey's Wine and Wine Countries, fr. 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Twiss's Satan as Revealed in Scripture, fr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Ugton's *Practical Theology*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Vought's Atlas of Ancient Geography, new edit. roy. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
What Can It Be? ed. by Lady C. Elliot, fr. 8vo. 5/1 cl.
Winchell's Vineyard of the Lord, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Williams's Principles of the Law of Real Property, 6th ed. 8vo. 10/1

The route is circuitous at the best, if it were broad enough to accommodate the passengers. Even now, at certain times of the day, the highway for pedestrians, thus far removed from the city, and while there is no especial attraction, is uncomfortably crowded. What May will bring of increase in this respect, let any one judge. "The old Court suburb" will be at its wit's end by that time, and anything like convenient transaction of ordinary business be, for many hours each day, out of the question. The way to remedy all this is that already suggested by us and several of our contemporaries—to construct a double tramway from the new station, or any more convenient part of the line, to the western door of the Exhibition Building itself,—an entrance, be it remembered, likely to be the less crowded as it is the most remote from the immediate centre of London traffic. A double tramway, constructed with a turning point in the road fronting the western entrance, will accommodate trains of omnibuses, to deliver and receive their freights without loss of time, inconvenience, and at a trifling fare. Such a work as this might be carried out the more easily, seeing that not a single building need be removed, and for a great part of the route the road is already made,—a road, moreover, never crowded. The path traverses fields and market-gardens, and is all on a level, and might be made wide enough at these parts with but a trifling cost. We should like to see the associated Railway Companies, who have already trained staffs of officers, capable of effecting this little matter thoroughly and cheaply, do it. If rails of a proper kind were employed, the carriages which bring the visitors to London might actually deliver them at the Exhibition Building doors. Horse-power would amply suffice to drag the vehicles along the dead level of the route proposed, presuming it is out of the question to use locomotive engines for the purpose.

Having, as was right, considered the case of our visitors first, not without a glance to our own, we will next examine what is of next interest. The greatest obstacles are to be found in the oft-described Brompton Road, the present great artery for the south-west angle of London—a ridiculous artery it is—tortuous, varying in width, disfigured by all sorts of squalor in some places, heaped up with cheap trash in every trade, yards of coloured prints of Manchester flaunting from the shops,—a little Wolverhampton hardware lying on the pavement,—"refreshment" stalls encumbering the curb,—the photographer at his wit's end with excitement. The point in this part of the case which is so discouraging to those concerned, and yet hopeful of a remedy for all this, is, that it could be remedied so easily. A few hundred pounds would set back the pavement where it narrows the road, straighten the course itself by removal of one or two projecting shop-fronts, and the uprooting of a few decaying trees. The proprietor of the land on one portion of the route has signified his willingness to aid, by every possible means, the object in view. It is not in the Brompton Road, however, that the case is most hopeless; for even a week's energetic labour might do wonders there. At Knightsbridge, which we before designated "the narrow," the block will come, because private persons may be induced, for their own sakes, to drive, on the return journey, up the Exhibition Road, avoiding the Brompton Road, and return eastwards along the Kensington Road. All, therefore, will meet in Knightsbridge, just about Albert Gate, so that a double stream of traffic must be admitted through the byway of the Park side to emerge again by Apsley House; even this will leave an awkward elbow at the western side of Albert Gate. There is no help for it without pulling down a whole row of shops on one side or the other.

The only reasonable way to deal with this congestion of traffic will be to divert its constituents. No other thing will do this so well as forming the much-talked-of road across Hyde Park. One would think that for their mutual convenience Kensington, Chelsea, and Belgrave Square would have insisted, in conjunction with Bayswater, Paddington, and Notting Hill, upon the making of a communication between them long ere

this. South Kensington, now rapidly becoming settled, will add a new impetus to the idea, and ere long it must become an actuality. No one but the proprietors of Kensington Turnpike and the cabmen are interested in maintaining the nuisance as existing. In our last consideration of this subject we discussed more than one plan for effecting the desired communication, and urged the preference due to a road made in the sunk trench, or ha-ha already existing, and diving under Rotten Row—which need not be raised to effect this more than five feet, a gradient which if spread over say three hundred feet of the Ride as now situated, would be almost imperceptible to the weakest nerved equestrian. We proposed this road should cross the Serpentine at a lower level than that of the bridge now standing, and close by the side thereof, from thence following the ha-ha, piercing two bastions in the same, and debouching into the Uxbridge Road, over against the south end of Westbourne Terrace, forming a communication complete in itself, not only between the districts already enumerated, but, by diverting the stream out of Piccadilly and the Brompton Road, relieving most effectually those parts which need it most, by bringing all the northern and eastern traffic by a convenient, handsome and short route to the top of Exhibition Road. By any communication a permanent good will be effected,—by this means, we believe, the best. Rotten Row would be sacred as ever, for no one will say the rise of five feet will injure its serviceableness. Another plan has been put forward, which is intended to save the cost of the new bridge over the Serpentine; this is to turn the road on the south side along the southern margin of the "lake," and bring it out at the foot of the Grand Junction Road,—an economical plan enough, and suitable to the purpose, if it did not cut up Kensington Gardens terribly. There is already one carriage-road, be it remembered, along the whole north side of the Serpentine; so traffic is already seen in Hyde Park. Another plan is to cut through Kensington Gardens by a sunk road, running directly north and south. The objection to this is—that the main stream of traffic lying needfully from north-east to south-west, as the most direct line between the greatest masses of habitations, ought not to be taken so far westwards. A tunnel is spoken of, to be lighted with openings at intervals and by gas, to be paid for by a toll and voluntary contributions from the neighbouring populations. Large promises are made in support of this scheme, which would have the merit of putting the terrible apparitions of omnibuses and cabs quite out of sight. It would be a work of time, however; and what we demand is "something done." A Fabian policy has succeeded, through the indolence of the public, in putting the whole and permanent interest of the matter on to the temporary, but overwhelming, need of a communication of some kind—of any kind, at any price—between South Kensington and the north side of the Park. The result will be, that once a road, of any kind, established, no other, however inconvenient the new one may be, will be made.

At the end of Westbourne Street, Sloane Square, the road, here opening out Chelsea to London, is nipped in to about 22 feet from house to house; three shops, without houses above them, need only to be removed to make this approach as handsome as need be. Chelsea Vestry seems to have taken some sluggish action on this point, and petitions the Board of Works to do something. Nothing is done meanwhile; and already since we last wrote on the subject more than one-third of the time has flown past which was given for action. This is, however, a small matter beside the main question, which is to be solved upon the two points we have enforced; namely, the road across the Park, as the wisest, easiest and really cheapest means of relieving Knightsbridge and Piccadilly, at the same time effecting a permanent and unquestionably needful work. Next to this, the temporary means of transit between the special station on the West London Railway and the Exhibition have to be considered. The road across the Park is the main matter requiring instant action. Brompton Road has peculiar claims to attention; but here not

only is there less to be done, but less can be done. An appeal to the patriotism of the proprietors of the baths, book-stalls, vegetable and eel-pie establishments, is all that can be made. Will "Commerce House," or the haberdashery emporiums, suppress themselves a little? Might we hint to the photographic "profession" that *Cartes de Visite* are not really indispensable to existence?

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS.

Board of Trade, Jan. 16, 1862.

HAVING addressed letters to you, since 1854, respecting the deviation of ships' compasses, which you honoured by publication, I am encouraged to submit a few more remarks in continuation.

In one letter the values of a *neutral point*, and of a *neutral line*, were urged; and in another the importance of ascertaining "*list deviation*" was insisted on particularly. Both these sources of error having been admirably investigated by Mr. W. R. Rundell, and reported on by the Liverpool Compass Committee, in a parliamentary publication, now just ready for presentation, it may interest some of your readers to hear of that report becoming available in immediate connexion with Mr. Evans's paper, read in March last, at the Institution of Naval Architecture; with the paper communicated by him to the Royal Society in 1860, (published in the *Transactions*), and with the very important joint paper by Mr. Archibald Smith and himself, recently circulated by the Royal Society.

Without even adverting to the foundations of this new branch of science securely laid by Sabine, Airy and Scoresby, it is impossible to glance through these recent works of the most competent men, without asking, "What is done to guard against errors caused by deviations of compasses?"

To such a question, I venture to reply, that, the precautions and arrangements of the government, for Her Majesty's ships, are excellent, and most efficiently carried out by Mr. Evans, the Admiralty Superintendent of compasses; but for the numerous and annually increasing iron ships of commerce there are insufficient, or none. I say "insufficient, or none," advisedly, because so-called compasses adjusted at a few principal ports are employed by some persons, not by others; because they act on various and not trustworthy grounds; and because the subject has been too recently investigated for any but its very few masters to treat with security for the public.

Look at the list of iron and other steamers lost in the Baltic! Count the wrecks in the St. Lawrence, or near that river, so *peculiar* respecting magnetism, and inquire about the disasters elsewhere traceable to that "*vulgar error of a point or two wrong, with the ship's head nearly east or west*"!

It behoves us to consider this matter. Other nations are eagerly taking counsel from us. Directly papers on applied Magnetism are published—active foreign agents send them to their respective countries—to our mutual interest and credit. Little do the public know that the *correct* application of this mysterious agent, Magnetism, is known to so few persons that they may be numbered by the fingers on one hand.

Now is the time to take steps towards the diffusion of such useful knowledge. In the lull, caused by the blessing of averted warfare, attention can and ought to be given to compasses in iron ships.

ROBT. FITZROY.

M. DU CHAILLUS'S ADVENTURES.

8, Winchester Street, Jan. 13, 1862.

I have received, by the last West African Mail, some very long letters and despatches from my brother-in-law, Mr. R. B. Walker, of the Gaboon, on the subject of M. Du Chaillu's adventures; but as the public have by this time pretty well made up their minds on the subject, I content myself with sending you the following extract from the letter of a trader on the scene of M. Du Chaillu's exploits, and well acquainted with him and all his proceedings, addressed to Mr. Walker. He says:—

"Since I have been here, I have seen some

extracts from M. Du Chaillu's book. I know not how it can be believed—but this is an age of humbug. We must only hope that our names may never be coupled with such stuff. M. Du Chaillu's first tour at Camma was about twenty-five days' duration, and his second and last occupied the months from February to July; but he was not travelling all the time; I should say that the full extent of his journey from the ocean, in an easterly by south direction, did not exceed 200 miles. I went in my own boat, and was three days and nights sailing and pulling; and I supposed I was at least 150 miles from the sea; but when I got observations, to my surprise, I was only 80 miles east rather northerly, and but 2 miles north, from where I started. This, my dear sir, is all I can say of all the wonders described, which I never knew of. I was in weekly communication with our young friend, and, I think, through the natives, I might have heard something of all these wonderful discoveries and exploits. The following estimate of distances will convey a correct impression of the extent of his tour:—

From the beach to Ngombi by water.....	81 miles.
„ Ngombi to Bakili by water.....	25 „
„ Bakili to Acerca (Ashira of Du C.), starting at daylight, arriving at evening	18 „
„ Acerca to Apling, two days' light journey	36 „
Total.....	160

Now, the first distance of 81 miles I know from actual observation, having measured it myself; the others I estimate from what a canoe will pull, and a company may travel when there are no regular roads, and all has to be footed. Like yourself, I dislike imposing on a generous public.

Now, this comes from a person who has had more facilities than any one else for judging of the extent of M. Du Chaillu's Camma travels, and to whom he was under many obligations. From this statement, it will be seen that M. Du Chaillu's distances have been much overrated, his real farthest point being considerably less than half as distant from the coast as his pretended one. However, these matters will be definitively set at rest shortly, as a trader is about going over the same ground, provided with scientific instruments. My brother-in-law intends, if possible, doing the same before his return to England, in a few months, and Mr. Reade is also making preparations to proceed at once to the scene of these wonderful explorations.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

THE SIMONIDES MSS.

West Derby, near Liverpool, Jan. 14, 1862.

WHILST I imagine that you do not wish to encumber your pages with the differences of opinion which may happen to exist among the members of provincial Societies, I am sure that your desire to give to the public the opportunity of hearing both sides of every question will induce you to give publicity to the following comments on the statements made in the letter of Mr. Mott, published in the *Athenæum* of Jan. 11. The object of his communication is to show that Dr. Simonides, without warrant from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, affixed to his name the title of Honorary Member, and that the Society, to save his reputation, made him what he professed to be. Your readers will judge whether this view of the case is borne out by the facts. As a member of the Society, I happen to know that, though by some unaccountable want of care the formal election of Dr. Simonides as an Honorary Member had not taken place when his book was published, this omission was due entirely to oversight; and I am authorized by Mr. Mayer (one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society) to state, that having requested Dr. Simonides, some twelve months ago to allow himself to be nominated as an Honorary Member, it was the distinct impression both of himself and of the Secretary, Dr. Hume, that his election had really taken place; that it was the Assistant-Secretary who discovered the inaccuracy of this impression; but that immediately on this discovery, the Society (having been informed by the Assistant-Secretary at the meeting of the 5th of December that it was intended to have elected Dr. Simonides some considerable time previously, but

that by some oversight the formality had been omitted) made the election, with all the same formalities which have been employed in the case of several of its most valued members.

It is true that Mr. Mott attempted afterwards to set aside the election, on the utterly untenable ground, that the minutes containing the record of the fact required the signature of the chairman of the next meeting, and that until this had been affixed the election was not valid, and its confirmation might be postponed, *sine die*, till more facts about the new member were brought forward; but this objection was promptly overruled by the meeting, which felt that it had simply done what was just in rectifying an omission, and asserted no claim to generosity.

In the spring of last year, the first portion of the work on the Gospel of St. Matthew was read before the Society, and the first sentence thus recited, embraced the title-page of the book as it now stands, in which the title of Honorary Member is appended to the name of the author, so that the position in which that gentleman believed himself to stand was then plainly indicated, and objections should have been then raised, had it not been the impression of the meeting that the assumption was correct.

I may add, that Dr. Simonides, who speaks and understands English very imperfectly, was not at all aware of the formalities which are usual in proposing and introducing an Honorary Member, and was evidently unprepared for the cordial reception given him on his election, so that I am the less surprised at his ready assumption that he was (at the time of the publication of his work) that which he had been often asked to become, which some of the leading members of the Society believed him to be, and which he now is, an Honorary Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, nor at his affixing this title, as a matter of courtesy, to his name as the author of a work which he had dedicated to that Society.

JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN.

THE LATE PROF. NECKAR.

MANY of our readers will be surprised to hear that the above gentleman, formerly of Geneva, and who is associated with the memories of the great French financier of the same name, and of Madame de Staël, who were indeed his relatives, has only recently died. But those who have visited the Western Isles of Scotland will remember hearing of the Professor, who for the last quarter of a century resided near Portree, in the Isle of Skye, where he led the life of a recluse. In early life Prof. Neckar filled the chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the College at Geneva, associated with all the leading savants of his day, and took a prominent part in all the scientific questions brought before the principal Academies in France, of most of which he was a member. He travelled very extensively, and studied deeply the physical character and natural productions of almost every country of the world. He published a variety of works, principally on subjects connected with his favourite sciences; among these that on the 'Glaciers of the Alps' enjoyed considerable repute, and is still regarded as an authority on matters connected with the phenomena of glaciers.

In middle life he left Geneva, on account, it was said, of his health, though we believe mainly for political reasons, and went to Edinburgh, where he resided for some time. In this city he mixed extensively with all the scientific men, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and read several scientific papers before that and other Institutions. But although warmly received, and enjoying a high reputation as a man of science, he forsook the attractions of the Scottish capital, and in 1839 took up his residence near Portree. There he lived a most retired life, devoting all his time to geological excursions in the Hebrides, and writing papers on scientific subjects. Pressing offers of hospitality from the gentry in Skye were declined; and, denying himself all the luxuries and refinements common to a person in his station, he lived aloof from society, only one or two persons being admitted into his house.

The writer of this remembers meeting Prof. Neckar's nephew at Portree a few years ago. He had journeyed from Paris expressly to see his uncle, and to persuade him, if possible, to leave Skye, and come among his friends in Paris during his old age. But no persuasions would induce him to leave his wild Highland home, and he died, as he lived, amidst strangers. Being in the habit of receiving a great number of scientific publications from the Continent, he kept up his acquaintance with the scientific world to the last; and having made very extensive collections in Natural History, he devoted a considerable time to writing memoirs of them. We believe that among other MSS. which he has left, is one on Ornithology treated geographically, which is ready for publication. He has also left a great mass of Meteorological observations, besides large collections of objects in Ornithology, Ichthyology, Conchology and Geology.

Prof. Neckar was altogether a remarkable man; and although he shunned society during his residence in Skye, we always heard him spoken of as kind and benevolent to the poor of Portree and the neighbourhood.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AN Obelisk for the Prince Consort, if your Majesty pleases—would be our humble addition to the reference so properly made to the Queen, by those subscribers for a monument, who met at the Mansion House, on Tuesday morning. Not, however, an Egyptian, but an English obelisk; not a Pharaonic shaft, covered with the emblems of an extinct faith, and of a civilization which is not ours; but a Christian memorial, with a fitting inscription in the language which he spoke and which every one can read. We advocate an obelisk, not only on account of its beauty, its unity and its durability, but because it was a form of decoration which the Prince had studied deeply and was extremely anxious to naturalize in this country. Personal reasons therefore blend with artistic reasons for such a choice. It is no secret that lengths of granite, well adapted for monolithic ornament, are found on the Prince of Wales's estate of Cheesewring in Cornwall. One such length was brought under the Prince's attention three or four years ago; and considerable progress has been made at his desire, in shaping the block for public use. That shaft may be found too small to allow of all the sculptural additions which should decorate the base; but a larger block may be easily found and cut. It is, we believe, a mere question of expense. An English obelisk standing on a pedestal, with figures at the base and a suitable inscription, would in our opinion be the proper form for a monument to the Prince Consort.

But while advocating a public and visible witness to Albert the Good of this monumental kind, as in harmony with the general wishes, we do not forget that the Prince would have thought himself more honoured by the foundation, in his name, of a practical institution—such as an Industrial University, with Museum, lectures and travelling scholarships for the most deserving students—the point to which his chief social activities, his speeches, his presidencies and his Great Exhibitions were leading the public mind. We are glad, therefore, to see the Society of Arts, while contributing the munificent sum of a thousand guineas towards an obelisk or what not, expressing their desire to aid in founding an Industrial University. The Society, thanks very much to the Prince, has risen of late years into a position of extraordinary prosperity. It is understood that when steps shall be taken to establish such an institution as the one proposed, their contribution to the fund will be still more handsome.

We put the letter of the Society, announcing these intentions, on record:—

"Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, Adelphi, London, Jan. 18.

"My Lord Mayor,—Although the meeting to be held to-morrow may be considered, perhaps, only as a preliminary one towards organizing a national testimonial in commemoration of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Society of Arts cannot allow it to take place without affording

some token of its sense of the importance of the manufacturing industry to assist in the great Prince Consort's formation of 1,000 guineas of a nation well as the approval of the step—which may be adopted—it is in the Industrial school which object had deep your Lord

"The Right Hon. The ch. Aberdeen Under the Commission there are attendant allowance vested in the Univ. Rector.

The Al. Passes, at about to testified drinking pears, as now the pouring it by invitation notable n. Committe the Mem heading: having an excursion willing to insert in expedition

The G. official le ing the and Mill Australi not in a the brav themselves very, an expect r this dist from th they term us, says story of know a first tim the sea die of s relief de is impos actually frontier would i tion wh made b found a to the Victori would sufferin to the s ample s the dep default blame deal is pointed

sometoken of its sincere regard for its late President, of its sense of his services to arts, science and manufactures, and of its wish to do all in its power to assist in establishing a memorial worthy of that great Prince. I am desired, therefore, to inform your Lordship, that the Council, subject to the confirmation of the Society, have voted the sum of 1,000 guineas, to be applied towards the erection of a national monument, the design of which, as well as the mode of execution, shall have been approved by the Queen. The Council also direct me to acquaint your Lordship that, in taking this step—which they regard only as one of others which may be adopted to perpetuate the Prince's memory—it is in their contemplation to aid in founding an Industrial University, and in establishing travelling scholarships, in honour of the Prince, both of which objects his Royal Highness their President had deeply at heart.—I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary."

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The chair of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen is vacant by the death of Dr. Fyfe. Under the recent ordinances of the University Commissioners, the chair is a valuable one, and there are a teaching assistant and a laboratory attendant attached to it, with salaries, besides an allowance for class expenses. The patronage is vested in the Lord Rector and other members of the University Court, six in all, including the Rector.

The Alpine Club, by the publication of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,'—a second series of which is about to appear,—and other papers, has long since testified that it is more than a mere eating and drinking club, or a fraternity of *dilettante grimpeurs*, as a French writer recently called it. And now the Committee of the Club are wisely endeavouring to turn the boldness of its members to use, by inviting them to render an account of their notable mountain-adventures. With this view the Committee have prepared blank forms for the use of the Members of the Club, each of which bears this heading:—"The Committee of the Alpine Club having approved of a plan for recording Alpine excursions of interest, those Members who may be willing to promote this object are requested to insert in the subjoined Register particulars of their expeditions, devoting one form to each expedition."

The Governor of Victoria has written a very civil official letter, full of sympathy and regret, detailing the unhappy termination of Messrs. Burke and Mills's gallant journey across the continent of Australia. The noble fellows have lost their lives, not in attacking the unknown wilderness, where the bravest and wisest have to trust in God and themselves; but in the return from a great discovery, and at a spot where they had every right to expect relief. Where the fault lies we do not, at this distance, pretend to judge. Private letters from the colony glow with indignation at what they term "official neglect." One letter, now before us, says, "You will read by this mail of the sad story of our explorers, Burke and Mills. I do not know anything more tragic or heroic. For the first time they crossed the continent, and reached the sea on the other side; and then came back to die of starvation, at what should have been the relief *dépot*! A worse case of official bungling it is impossible to conceive. The poor fellows were actually abandoned to their fate; after leaving the frontier, the official persons believing that they would never come back, and making no preparation whatever for their return. The discoveries made by Burke are of the greatest value, he having found a beautiful well-watered country all the way to the Gulf of Carpentaria." The Governor of Victoria says, in his public communication, "It would be difficult to tell the sad story of the sufferings and death of the brave men who returned to the spot where they expected to find friends and ample store of provisions and clothing, only to find the *dépot* abandoned, and to perish miserably in default of assistance, without at least implying blame in some quarter or other; and, as a good deal is still enveloped in mystery, and I have appointed a commission of inquiry to take evidence

and report thereupon, it would obviously be improper in me to anticipate their conclusion." We trust Sir Henry Barkly will pursue the inquiry home. Meanwhile, we are glad to see that he proposes to call the newly-discovered country "Burke's Land." The compliment is just, and will be some small consolation to his family and friends.

The publication of the Principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom in 1858 has excited great interest amongst geometers throughout Europe, and especially in Russia, where a warm controversy has been carried on in communications to the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, between General Schubert and M. Otto Struve, the former contending that the publication of the 'Principal Triangulation' "has opened a new field for geodesy, in introducing in the measurements and in the calculations an element which, up to the present time, has been entirely neglected," and that until the correction for "local attraction" to the observed latitudes is applied to the great Scandiano-Russian arc of meridian, as it has been in the measurement of the English arc, the work cannot be considered as a finished and a complete scientific work. M. Struve, on the other hand, contends that, as we cannot estimate the full amount of local attraction in all places, it is better to omit the correction for it altogether.

A note in Evelyn's *Diary*, August 15, 1657, shows how an acrobat's performances of his day beat M. Blondin's most afflicting feats all to nothing. It is worth extracting:—"Going to London with some company, we stopt in to see a famous rope-dancer called the *Turk*. I saw, even to astonishment, the agility with which he performed; he walked barefooted, taking hold with his toes only of a rope almost perpendicular, and without so much as touching it with his hands; he danced blindfold on the high rope, and with a boy of twelve years old tied to one of his feet about twenty feet beneath him, dangling as he danced, yet he moved as nimbly as if it had been but a feather. Lastly, he stood on his head on the top of a very high mast, danced on a small rope that was very slack, and finally flew down the perpendicular on his breast, his head foremost, his legs and arms extended, with divers other activities."

Mr. George Ticknor has completed his 'Life of Prescott,' the historian. But the war on the Potomac paralyzes all literary enterprise in Boston. It is quite uncertain when the book will appear. The new edition of Mr. Ticknor's 'History of Spanish Literature' has been in type for six months; but the publishers dare not bring it out. Newspapers are now the only reading of the New World.

The request made by the Committee of the proposed Davy monument at Penzance for designs has been responded to by various persons, who have sent in ten designs. Of these the Committee give the preference to two, by Messrs. Perran and Salter. One represents a granite column, 120 feet high, of fluted Doric, surmounted by a statue in bronze of the eminent philosopher; the other represents a massive tower, of pure Italian architecture. We understand that the inhabitants of Penzance, at whose cost the monument will be erected, are greatly in favour of the columnar memorial.

The Lord Chamberlain having determined to set the theatrical profession free to perform drama during Passion-Week, an address has been presented to him by the Hon. Colin Lindsay, and other members of the Church Union, stating that such a permission to open the Metropolitan theatres in the Holy Week, is a violation of solemn obligations, the control over theatrical representations belonging originally to the Church, and assumed by Queen Elizabeth, not as head of the State but Governor of the Church. The Lord Chamberlain is not likely to listen to this argument. He has, indeed, conferred a benefit on the public by putting an end to an arrangement, by which, during a sacred season, the drama was substituted by the lowest class of entertainments, often profane or vulgar in the extreme. It is to be hoped that managers will use the privilege now accorded with discretion, and take advantage of it to introduce

the higher drama with effect, as the most suitable for a period of solemnity.

Mr. Mark Lemon delivered the second part of his lectures "About London," on Monday, and treated of 'Old London City without the Walls.' His illustrations consisted of the Earliest View of the Tower, Barbican, St. Bartholomew Priory, Bartlemy Fair, Fleet Prison, Staples Inn, Old Fleet Street, and the Temple from the River. All of these do credit to the pencils of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Dalby; some of them have combined the talents of both artists. On all the topics indicated Mr. Lemon dwelt with exemplary care, and placed the subject distinctly, though briefly, before his audience. The attention that he commands he well deserves; and the course, we think, is likely to be encouraged by the intelligent, who resort to the lecture-room not merely for light amusement, but with an earnest desire to be instructed, for the sake of the peculiar stimulus which always attends personal teaching, and in which its real advantage consists.

A friend suggests, in order to get rid of one awkward part of the unlucky inscription on the Guards' Monument, a repetition of the names of our Crimean victories, that "Alma" might be placed on one side, "Inkermann" on a second, and "Sebastopol" where the word "Crimea" is now painted on the pedestal. This change would certainly simplify the inscription.

A Mr. Bouchier, who writes to us from Farnival's Inn about "the cowardly attacks" made by various gentlemen "on Mr. Thornbury in his absence," seems to be suffering under an inability to grasp at actual facts. There has been no attack in the pages of the *Athenæum* on 'The Life of Turner' or on its writer,—no condemnation of the book as to its conception, construction, taste and style: nothing but an authoritative correction of particular errors made by the parties concerned, under their own signatures. Mr. M'Connell, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Pye and Mr. Elliott, have nothing to do with Mr. Thornbury's trip to Egypt; they have to do with the current statements in his book, by which, if they were silent, they would suffer wrong. It would be absurd to ask them to refrain from contradicting falsehoods which affect their character, and which every subscriber to Mr. Mudie's may find sent home in his box, because the circulator of these falsehoods has chosen to leave London for a few weeks.

The old mansion in the beautiful demesne of Tempo, in the county Fermanagh, which was the scene of that remarkable Irish story, 'Castle Rackrent,' by Miss Edgeworth, has disappeared—having recently been taken down by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, who is rebuilding it. It was the castle of the Maguires, an ancient race, ennobled by James the Second, from whom the estates passed into the family of the present proprietor. The house which he has just removed contained the apartments in which Miss Edgeworth placed the long imprisonment of Lady Cathcart by her husband, Col. Maguire (who was the *Sir Kit* of the tale), and the window out of which the forlorn lady, to preserve her diamonds from her husband, threw them down to a beggar-woman, who faithfully conveyed them to the person to whom Lady Cathcart wished them confided, and from whom, many years after, she received them in safety, on her escape from confinement.

A curious statistical return, deduced from hospital cases, has been recently made by M. Baudin, of Paris. He states that out of 239 persons bitten by mad animals who died from hydrophobia, 157 were men, and 82 were women; and that 190 were bitten by dogs, 26 by wolves, 13 by cats, and 1 by a fox.—He adds, that there are in France 2 cases of rabies to every million persons.

The French Minister of Public Instruction, M. Rouland, having proclaimed as a new discovery, that the renowned fortress, mentioned by Julius Caesar as the last refuge of the Aduatici, was situated on the elevated plains of Falice near Huy, on the Meuse, a Belgian officer, M. Bocquet, states that the same assertion was made with the greatest

decision in 1858, by an Aide-de-camp of the Grand-Duke of Baden, M. de Goler, in a work on Julius Cæsar. M. Bocquet has surveyed the locality strictly according to the hints of Cæsar, and agrees most decidedly with the hints of M. de Goler. On the plain, which measures about 175 hectares, the whole nation of the Aduatici found plenty of room.

The Committee of the Arndt Monument, at Bonn, has at last come to the resolution—not where the Arndt monument is to stand—this, we suppose, will require another couple of years' consideration—but that Arndt's house is not to be pulled down, as was first intended; but, on the contrary, to be preserved in good order and in its original condition. Thus a relic of the German poet and patriot is saved to the nation, which will fully appreciate the good sense and feeling of this resolution.

Mr. MARK LEMON ABOUT LONDON, with Pictorial Illustrations, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Three, and every Saturday Evening, at Eight o'clock.—PART II. OLD LONDON CITY WITHOUT THE WALLS. Eight Illustrations.—Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street, Waterloo Place (without fee); Mr. Sams's, St. James's Street; and Mr. Mitchell's, Bond Street. Each Part is complete in itself. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment as usual every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 9.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'Preliminary Note on the Nature and Qualities of Voltaic Electricity,' by Mr. Gore.—'On the Diurnal Tides of Port Leopold, North Somerset,' by the Rev. S. Haughton.—'On the Posterior Lobes of the Cerebrum of the Quadrumana,' by Mr. Flower.—'On the General Forms of the Symmetrical Properties of Plane Triangles,' by Mr. T. Dobson.—'Note on Ethylene-dichloride of Platinum,' by P. Griess and Dr. Martins.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 13.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N., Rev. J. Palmer, Sir J. Rowe, C.B., Col. H. D. White, C.B., G. F. Banks, A. Barton, L. Clark, J. Goddard, jun., J. M. Coah, M.D., F. Martin, H. Nourse, G. D. Ramsay, A. Thorne, and W. F. Webb, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—Several photographs taken in the Andaman Islands, and various bows and arrows, nets, and drinking-vessels used by the aborigines of those Islands, were exhibited at the Meeting.—The Chairman read an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty. He then read an extract from a letter to him from the Governor of South Australia, announcing that Burke and Mills had crossed the Australian continent, and returned to Cooper Creek, where they had miserably perished from starvation. Sir Roderick next read extracts from a letter addressed to him by Mr. R. Thornton, descriptive of his journey from Mombas to Kiléma, made in company with a German, Baron von Decken. They had attempted to ascend the snow-capped Kilimandjaro, but had to turn back after having reached the height of 8,000 feet, and returned by Dafeta to Wanga on the coast. They estimated the height of Kilimandjaro from 15,000 to 20,000. Mr. Thornton then enters into a full description of the physical and geological features of the country, and concludes by expressing a hope shortly to return to Mombas to examine the Rabbaï coal-fields.—Dr. Mouat, of the Bengal army, read a paper, entitled 'Narrative of an Expedition to the Andaman Islands,' in 1857.—Mr. Galton read a paper, 'On the Trade of the Eastern Archipelago with New Guinea and its Islands,' by A. R. Wallace, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 8.—Sir C. Lyell in the chair.—C. S. Wood, R. H. Valpy, and W. S. Horton, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On the Carboniferous Limestone of Oreton and Farlow, Clee Hills, Shropshire,' by Prof. J. Morris, and G. E. Roberts, Esq.; with a Note upon a new species of *Pterichthys*, by Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart.—'On some Fossil Plants, showing Structure, from the Lower Coal-measures of Lancashire,' by E. W.

Binney, Esq.—'Supplemental Notes on the Plant-beds of Central India,' by the Rev. S. Hislop, in a letter to the Assistant-Secretary.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 11.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—The Hon. R. Curzon was elected a resident, and Capt. J. Puckle, a non-resident Member.—Mr. A. A. Roberts presented an antique carved stone cup, and two ancient inscribed copper-plates, which were dug up in the neighbourhood of Hassan-Abdal, near Rawul-Pindee in the Punjab. From a first examination, by E. Norris, Esq., and Sir H. Rawlinson, these plates are found to be inscribed in the so-called Bactrian (or Cabul) characters, formed of small sunk dots, similarly to those found in the Manikyala Tope, which have not yet been satisfactorily read and explained. They are valuable, then, as affording to scholars more copious materials for study. One plate contains five lines; the second four; and in this second plate the word Takhasila (Taxila) is read. That city has been supposed by some to have stood on the site of Manikyala; but Sir H. Rawlinson prefers to assign the true site to Hassan-Abdal, situated in a fertile plain; whereas Manikyala stands where a city never could have flourished. Many other words are clearly legible on the plates; but no definite meaning to the inscriptions is yet assigned.—An impression from a seal in ancient Phœnician characters, presented by Niven Moore, Esq., British Consul-General at Beyrut, was lately presented. The word Ba' is patent, and that of Melkart is probable; but in the rest of the short inscription letters of unusual form occur, and render the reading very difficult.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 9.—The Exhibition of Early-Printed Books was resumed this evening, when a paper was read by Mr. Winter Jones, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum. Among the contributors on this occasion were Her Majesty the Queen, the Earl Spencer, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Marquess of Bristol and Mr. Tite, M. Libri, the Rev. J. F. Russell, Mr. Slade, Mr. Luard, Mr. Boone, &c. On the previous occasion (Dec. 12) Mr. Tite, who contributed upwards of eighty volumes to the Exhibition, illustrating every branch of the art, from block-books to Shakspeare quartos, read a paper, which, by the facts it set forth, left Mr. Winter Jones at liberty to pass over in silence many points on which he would otherwise have expatiated, and to confine himself, in the main, to a description of the books exhibited, and of the mass of valuable illustrations of the history of printing. After speaking of the characteristics of each nation, as illustrated both by the nature of the printing and of the matter printed, Mr. Jones adverted to the vexed question of wood or metal types. That wooden types were used was proved by five large letters there exhibited, and which might have been cut in wood, as being too large to be cast, and used to stamp letters in blind. The notion that types, in the infancy of the art, were cut by the goldsmiths—that is, the metal-workers of the period—receives corroboration from the fact established by Mr. Panizzi in a privately-printed pamphlet, viz., that the famous painter Francia is one and the same person with Francesco da Bologna, who executed types for Aldus. Mr. Jones then made some very interesting remarks on the fact of types being copied from handwriting, on the first introduction of Roman types in various countries, and on that of punctuation, signatures, catch-words and title-pages. After these preliminary remarks, Mr. Jones called attention to the blocks and block-books exhibited. He expressed his opinion that Lord Spencer's block of St. Christopher must still be regarded as the earliest known. The impression exhibited of a French block-book was all but unique; only one other was known, to wit, an 'Ars Moriendi,' at Lille. Unique altogether was the xylographic account of the Bresils, printed at Augsburg, circa 1498. In proceeding to speak of the Early-Printed Books of Germany and the Low Countries, Mr. Winter Jones expressed his opinion, that the controversy as to the precise cradle of the art was one which in the ab-

sence of evidence could never be decisively settled. All the established facts were in favour of Mayence. The earliest book with a date is an 'Indulgence of the year 1455.' The next book is commonly called 'The Mentz Psalter.' A fine copy was exhibited by permission of Her Majesty. The initial letters of this book afford the earliest instance of printing in colours, and indeed of printing initial letters at all, for they were generally filled in by an illuminator. After enumerating all the books which we may believe on stronger evidence than conjecture were printed anterior to 1462, Mr. Winter Jones proceeded to show how the Mentz printers were dispersed to all parts of the world, by a revolution at Mentz and the sacking and burning of that city. In 1465, however, Fust and Schoeffer were again established, and the first Latin classic, Cicero, 'De Officiis,' not without the interspersing of the first Greek type, was the result. A copy of this work was exhibited that evening. Among the curiosities exhibited that evening, Mr. Jones called particular attention to a copy—the only known copy—of Tyndale's translation of the Book of Jonah. This translation had so entirely escaped research, that it had been contended with much plausibility that Tyndale had never, in fact, executed it, though the 'Prologue' was avowedly his. The Marquess of Bristol, however, a Vice-President of the Society, laid upon the table that evening a copy of the Prologue and of the translation bound up together, and, what is more, in the original binding. The discovery of this book was only made, by accident, a few weeks since, and the Society is much indebted to Lord Bristol for having thus introduced it to public notice. The fact is now indisputable that Tyndale translated the Book of Jonah. With regard to Coverdale's Bible, which is generally said to have been printed at Zurich, Mr. Jones mentioned that Lord Ashburnham had in his possession a book, printed at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, of the same type as the Bible; which went to corroborate Mr. Pickering's theory, that it was printed at the last-named city. From Germany, Mr. Jones passed on through Italy and France to England.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 8.—J. G. Teed, Esq., in the chair.—The Rev. B. W. Savile was elected a Member.—Mr. Vaux read two papers, communicated by Dr. Reinhold Pauli. 1. 'On a curious Political Poem, referring to the Troubles of Edward II. and III., which is preserved in a manuscript volume belonging to the Royal Public Library at Stuttgart.' This book, curiously enough, still bears the names of three Englishmen, there being inscribed within it, 'Fairfax of ye gift of Capt. Wm. Bradford,' and 'Nunc e libris Rad: Thoresby, Leodiensis.' Dr. Pauli expresses his belief that the first is the Parliamentary General, the other one of the many Englishmen who, about the same time, were professed monks in French or Belgian monasteries. These verses are written in a well-known metre in strophes of four lines, the latter rhyming in the middle and at the end. The Latinity is very bad, and occasional words defy explanation.—2. containing a remarkable 'Narrative by an Eye-Witness of the Progress of Charles V. from Bruges to London to visit Henry VIII.' It is now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. It is unfortunately very imperfect, but contains some curious notices, especially one of the state of the tomb of St. Thomas à Becket, only a year or two before its final demolition.—Mr. Vaux also read a paper, communicated by H. Fox Talbot, V.P., containing a translation of the famous Cylinder of Sennacherib, now in possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. This Cylinder, if it has been correctly deciphered, would seem to contain a very valuable account of the great works executed at Babylon by that king.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 8.—T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Associates:—R. N. Phillips, Esq., A. Shute, Esq., T. Shapter, M.D., W. P. King, Esq., and C. Pearce, Esq.—Mr. G. Godwin communicated further particulars of the discovery made at Worcester Cathedral.—Mr. Pettigrew alluded to and produced a drawing of the Leadon Coffin of

Dr. W. H. of the Blo human for early Seal Canterbury them.—I of the Seal —Mr. G impression century, the Civic the Seal Mr. T. G two Seals Exeter; t of Thom Abbey.— Roman R the Penat was read The Bron two of M another o drawing in a tum "the Sto October oval ivory to be by Miniatur Hilliard Cumming of fine w Bohn, a another, of Mary, having a bited a S third ye among the Bow Ch occupied C. H. H Manners

ARCH. Esq., M municat church existing Jarl Pa tury. A which as parts of unique chie ly re Nurem this for made s sistical country tury; a Church visiter decay, the car propos North ragem Instit —A n Foreign Tyski of Ant prime in Lit were s remain tions arches the div be cla the co munim worshi caviti charre of sac earth

Dr. W. Harvey, the discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, at Hempstead, Essex, which is in the human form.—Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited three early Seals, in the possession of the Corporation of Canterbury, and gave a particular description of them.—Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the Seal of Roger, porter of the Castle of Exeter.—Mr. Gidley, town clerk of Exeter, exhibited impressions of three Seals of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Corporation, being the Civic Seal, the Seal of the Mayor, and the Seal for the Recognizance of Debts.—Mr. T. G. Norris also exhibited impressions of two Seals of the fifteenth century, belonging to Exeter; that of the College of Vicars Choral, and of Thomas Dene, the last Prior of St. James's Abbey.—Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes 'On Roman Remains found in Exeter'; and alluded to the Penates discovered in 1778, upon which a paper was read by Mr. Pettigrew at the late Congress. The Bronze Penates were laid upon the table, being two of Mercury, one of Mars, one of Ceres, and another of Apollo.—Mr. P. O. Hutchinson sent a drawing of a Bronze Celt, found with many others in a tumulus five miles north-east of Sidmouth, "the Stone Barrow Plot," completely levelled in October last.—Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited an oval ivory Miniature of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to be by Zucchero.—Mr. Solly produced two Miniatures of the Queen, by Isaac Oliver and Hilliard (?), both from Dr. Mead's collection.—Mr. Cuming exhibited a Bronze Medallion of the same, of fine workmanship, probably by Hilliard.—Mr. Bohn, a Miniature of Elizabeth, by Vertue; and another, on copper, in oil, together with Portraits of Mary, and a large Silver Chasing of the latter, having a date of 1580.—Mr. Charles Ainslie exhibited a Sovereign of Elizabeth, issued in the forty-third year of her reign, found in December last among the debris of a house in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, being 'Illustrations of Domestic Manners during the Reign of Edward the First.'

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 10.—W. Tite, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Petrie communicated drawings and a notice of remains of a church of circular form, called the Girth House, existing in Orkney, near the ruins of the palace of Jarl Paul, who resided there in the twelfth century. As an example of this peculiar type, of which so many are to be found in the northern parts of Europe, this little church is believed to be unique in North Britain. In general plan it precisely resembles the little church at Altenfurt, near Nuremberg. It is remarkable that no church of this form exists in Ireland.—Prof. Donaldson then made some remarks on this curious class of ecclesiastical structures, and the examples in our own country, all of which belong to the twelfth century; and Mr. Tite invited attention to the Round Church at Northampton, which he had lately visited: it had suffered much from neglect and decay, and is now in course of restoration, under the care of Mr. Scott. This restoration had been proposed as a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, whose kindness and generous encouragement as their President in former years the Institute must ever hold in grateful remembrance.—A memoir was read, addressed by one of the Foreign Correspondents of the Institute, Count Tyszkiewicz, a learned Associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Wilna, and illustrative of various primeval antiquities—entrenchments, tumuli, &c.—in Lithuania. Of these a series of careful plans were sent for comparison with those of similar remains in Britain. After some general observations of considerable interest in regard to the archaeology of his country, the Count explained the divisions under which the ancient vestiges may be classified: namely, the singular earthworks at the confluence of rivers;—entrenched sites on the summits of mountains, sacred, as supposed, to the worship of the gods, and where small circular cavities occur constantly, in which ashes and charred wood are found, the traces, it is believed, of sacrifices;—the third class includes mounds and earthworks, believed to have been destined for

holding councils or for judicial proceedings;—and, lastly, were described the tumuli, called Kuryany: some of them being posts of observation, like watch-towers; others following the lines of ancient roads, whilst the greater number are sepulchral—and in these are found weapons and relics of stone, bronze, and other metals, analogous to those by which the vestiges of the earlier periods are characterized in England and other parts of Europe. Beads of coloured glass and of amber are likewise found in abundance.—A learned discourse was then delivered by Mr. E. Lloyd, of Ramsgate, controverting the opinions of the Astronomer Royal and of Mr. Lewin, relative to the spot where Cæsar landed in Britain. Mr. Lloyd's views appeared to be grounded on careful examination of the localities, with which his residence in Kent had made him familiar; and in support of the received opinion that the Portus Itius, whence Cæsar set forth, was at Wissant, he relied upon Ptolemy, and Cæsar's statement that he sailed from the port nearest to Britain, with the distinct assertion that he landed in Cantium, a name, which Mr. Lloyd maintained, strictly applied to the Isle of Thanet, and never extended further than Dover and Canterbury. He asserted that there is no authority for assigning the name to Romney Marsh, where some learned writers had fixed the landing-place in question. Mr. Lloyd was disposed to regard Shouleden, to the west of Deal, as the precise spot; and he contended that at the time when Cæsar approached the British coast, the flood-tide carried him strongly to the northward. He proceeded to point out, from his local knowledge, the great physical changes which had taken place on that part of the coast between Deal and Ramsgate, and especially in regard to the estuary formerly existing between Sandwich and Reculver in the direction now indicated only by the course of the Stour; he declared his belief that these results had been chiefly produced by the deepening of the channel in the Straits of Dover.—A notice was then read of the Breden-stone, the remains of a Roman pharos on the Western Heights at Dover, and of which as exposed to view last summer in the course of forming barracks, a photograph was exhibited by Mr. W. Clayton, of that town. The shapeless mass of masonry, known formerly as the Devil's Drop, is mentioned by Lambarde and other writers on Kentish antiquities; it probably marked the site of a Roman pharos, on the west side of the harbour at the mouth of the Door. The Lords Warden were in olden times sworn into office on this Breden-stone, which had been covered up with chalk and rubbish, and concealed from view in 1806, to be again exposed for a few days during the recent operations, and again wholly lost and forgotten.—The Rev. C. Y. Crawley sent a drawing of the magnificent gold church-plate at Matson, Gloucestershire, taken from a church at the Havannah by the Earl of Albemarle, and given by him to George Augustus Selwyn, by whom this costly treasure was presented to the Church of Matson.—Miss Ffarington brought a good specimen of the primitive axe-head of stone, a celt of curiously streaked chert found near Honiton, Devon.—Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited specimens of ancient armour, portions of which were from the Arsenal at Constantinople, including a conical helmet with nasal and plume, and a mark impressed, as supposed, in Cufic characters; also some portions of engraved and russet horse armour, apparently Spanish.—Mr. Webb exhibited a very fine ivory casket, sculptured with mythological subjects, recently obtained from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Veroli in the Roman States; it was considered by Canon Roch to be a work of an early classical period.—Mr. Mills sent a diminutive ivory diptych, sculptured with figures of saints, and found in a leaden coffin in Chichester Cathedral. It appeared to be of English workmanship.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Jan. 14.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—The new Members elected were:—J. S. Crowley, J. Ellis, J. P. Gassiot, F. Husband, D. Nicol, J. D. Ramsay, and W. Somerville, Esqs. As Corresponding Members, R. Clarke, H. Dickinson, R. B. Smyth, and G. W. Earl,

Esqs. The paper read was by Prof. Owen, 'On the Osteology and Dentition of the Andaman Islanders.' During the past year, Prof. Owen received from Dr. Moutat, who had been to the Andamans for the purpose of establishing a convict station for the Indian rebels, whose lives had been spared, a skull of a male Andaman, who had been killed under unavoidable circumstances. Prof. Owen's description of the skull has already appeared in the *Athenæum*.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 14.—J. Hawkshaw, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Hawkshaw delivered his inaugural address.—At the monthly ballot, the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. A. L. Light, J. R. Mosse, and J. C. Smith, as Members; Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and Messrs. H. A. Hunt, jun. and H. H. Keeling, as Associates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*Special General Meeting.*—Jan. 13.—The Rev. J. Barlow, V.P., in the chair.—An Address to Her Majesty, in reference to the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Vice-Patron of the Royal Institution, on December 14th last, was read and adopted.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Jan. 14.—W. Camps, M.D., in the chair.—A paper was read by the Secretary, communicated by the Rev. J. H. Abraham, being an account of a visit made to the Cedars of Lebanon in the winter-time, while the mountains were still covered with snow; and the difficulties, and even perils, of the undertaking were by no means inconsiderable. The writer described the cedars as being about 100 in number; but of these, about twelve were veterans, and of greater dimensions than the others: one of them measuring about thirty feet in girth.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Architects, 8.
TUES. Statistical, 8.—'Statistics of Sweden,' Mr. Hendricks.
— Engineers, 8.—'Underdrainage,' &c.; 'Iron-Plated Ships,' Mr. Samuda.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Physiology of the Senses,' Mr. Marshall.
WED. Society of Literature, 4.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Exhibition of Florence,' Mr. Digby Wyatt.
— Geological, 8.—'Flint Implements near Bedford,' Mr. Wyatt; 'Hygiene at Wookley Hole, near Wells,' Mr. Dawkins; 'Drift containing Arctic Shells, &c., Wolverhampton,' Rev. W. Lister.
— Archaeological Association, 8.—'Tomb at Albrington, Salop,' Mr. Planché; 'Roman Villa at West Coker, Somerset,' Mr. Moore.
THURS. Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. Smirke.
— Royal, 8.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'On Heat,' Prof. Tyndall.
— Antiquaries, 8.
FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Brain of Man and Animals,' Prof. Rolleston.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'English Language,' Rev. A. J. D'Oysey.
— Asiatic, 3.

FINE ARTS

The English School of Painting in Water- Colours, its Theory and Practice. By A. Penley. (Day & Son.)

THERE must be purchasers for huge books upon the subject of water-colour painting—books which measure more than fifteen inches in width and are close upon two feet in length, demanding a good-sized table for display and a light porter for carriage. If this is not the case, what can have induced Mr. Penley to produce this costly tome, with margins more ample than the whole surface of some of Turner's most glorious drawings, and printed with type as distressing to the eye from the unaccustomed space it occupies as a minute letter is from the reverse cause? These things are entirely matters of habit, and, no doubt, if we were used to such vast volumes they would be wielded with the ease of Dominic Sampson himself; nevertheless, as the custom runs in favour of octavos of moderate dimensions, and there appears from Mr. Penley's text no special reason why he should shut himself up in a folio,—for the light of novelty he possesses a duodecimo would hide,—we object, in the name of probable purchasers, to the wasteful amplitude of his publication. The chromo-lithographic

illustrations do not need this extreme expense for their display, seeing that most of them have margins of very needless width, fitter for mounting and framing to hang upon a wall than to be borne about the world in a book.

Had our author anything particularly new or striking to impart, we might be induced to be thankful for it in any form or bulk. Novelty of value we miss, and surely a less than folio page might have sufficed to tell us that "not only soft and pleasing effects, but even such as are powerful and daring in their character, have been produced, during the last few years, by the English School; and the excellence of this school has been acknowledged by our foreign contemporaries. No longer at a loss for materials with which to shape his conception, no longer fearful of attempts that once would have been deemed audacious, the painter gives full scope to his powers, and brings his work to a successful issue because he is regardless of anything but that issue." Really such phrases as these might have been written with equal truth any time within the twenty years last past, but their spirit would have been narrow and foolish because stress is rather laid upon the advantage which has accrued to the English School by the introduction of fresh and brilliant materials than upon the cause which has led to that introduction, *i. e.*, the fact that the genius and courage of men like Turner, David Cox and Mr. William Hunt, saw the scope of the art to be no longer in the feeble pallors of the aquatinting time, but such as fitted it to cope with oil-painting in many qualities, and transcend it in some. It was this energy that demanded and obtained the materials, not the materials which produced the energy.

Mr. Penley claims great merit and usefulness for his book on account of its being profusely illustrated in colour with chromolithographs,—a novelty, he leads us to infer. Undoubtedly, colour, to which he chiefly confines himself, can only be taught by ocular demonstration; and for the thought of so teaching it, which recent improvements in chromolithography have made practicable, we have to thank him. In a book devoted to the practical and thoroughly technical exercise of the art of painting in any of its branches, it would surely have been expected that some information would be afforded upon the scientific and harmonious distribution of colour. It is true there are many theories for teaching this, but we do not see how a teacher, with the professions of Mr. Penley, could fairly avoid giving an account of one, at least. This omission stamps the character of his book with a strong "drawing-master" like expression. A man might, by diligently drudging through them, learn how to produce, in *Mr. Penley's tints*, a tolerable drawing-master's idea of a tree-stump,—old gates and cow-sheds might be got over with some ease, and the daring spirit intent upon "a Highland Loch," and armed with the proper recipe for "a sunset effect," may venture where the angels fear to tread. But for any hopeful and poetic spirit of a kind to lead to thoughtful and purposeful motive in using the technicalities of Art, the pupil must not come to Mr. Penley. There is too much of the "drawing-master" spirit about this book. For the examples which he gives us as from nature, having a due knowledge of many of the localities professedly represented by them, we recognize more of the hot and fervid spirit of the showy sketcher, taught in an artificial school, than the modest and moderate love of nature's sweet and low-toned harmonies of colour which should be the starting-point of a genial teaching of practical Art. It is of importance

to condemn this fallacious practice into which the "drawing-masters" of the present day have fallen. Mr. Penley takes a grey, grave, low, noted ruin, that the North Sea winds have whistled and sobbed about for five hundred years, wearing out the lives of even the lichens, so that its pale grey takes only a greenish shade which is exquisitely beautiful,—this he treats with nothing less than cobalt, and lake, and burnt sienna, and Vandyke brown, till it glows like a half-cooled clinker. We take this little example, and emphasize it because the blunder is a common one.

The blunder in question is so common that it may be said to be generic with the whole race of so-called "drawing-masters," men who profess to teach the art of drawing at public schools, and, above all, with most mischievous effect at ladies' schools. The managers in the one case and the parents in the other are responsible for much of the error which will do a great deal to foster in the next generation a feeling for reckless and vulgar colour in Art. A pupil who has been so taught to represent a castle like a clinker, with lurid fire in its crevices, will care little for sweeter and really more difficult effects. Violent contrast and opposition, not grave and exquisite harmony of colour, are the common characteristics of Mr. Penley's examples and practice. Here is a large drawing, styled 'Woodland Scenery' (autumn effect), where the ferns in the foreground—they might be decayed cabbages, grass or yellow lichens for any idea of peculiar mass, form and texture they exhibit—seem to have gone mad with excess of gamboge and chrome, striving to vie with a gamboge and burnt-sienna little oak tree to the left. To match this some pines have turned copper green. The taste is bad which can endure such things; it is an example of that dominant in the modern "drawing-master's" mind, who, at one time content with black-lead polishings of "rustic figures," gently rose with the grades of sepia and Indian ink into weak aqua-tints, but now, gone over to the other side, like all weak things in excess, pleases papas and mammas with flaring portents of candent castles upon seas of smalt. Their trees are luminous wool, their rocks do seem on fire, and even a wheelbarrow cannot be treated without combustion.

When a lady amateur spoke to Turner about some of his finest water-colour drawings, and said, "La, Mr. Turner, I see blue, and red, and green and all manner of colours in your paintings (of detail)," the painter replied with a question, if she did not see the like in nature; and on getting a negative answer, he finished the subject with a "Then God help you, mam!" What the artist intended to express by his advice and practice was a love of *variety* of colour, exquisite, delicate and multiform; what he would avoid of *excess*.

For the method of teaching adopted by Mr. Penley, we should be inclined to bow to his thirty-five years' experience, if he did not seem to believe that any student can profit by the use of his pages of little parallelograms, twenty-four to the page, of tints sorted out and numbered. Like most drawing-masters, Mr. Penley shirks the question of figures to be introduced into landscapes with very brief consideration. His earnest inculcation of the absolute necessity for good drawing and sound and careful indication of intimate knowledge of form is excellent advice. For the mass of instruction such as can be imparted by a long-accustomed handicraftsman, upon the manipulatory processes of his work, technical "dodges" and serviceable tricks of the palette, this book is valuable. Many a little matter may be learnt from it which, knowingly put in practice, will

aid the student and the amateur. People of the class who take delight in the use of sponges, flannels, pounded pumice-stone and what not, for their own sake, as cleverly adapted means to an end, must not forget that they are but means. The real value of this book is to be found in the information thus conveyed, and not less in the serviceable account of the pigments themselves. They are comprehensive and complete, including the lovely new pigment, *Aureolin*, "a primitive yellow, pure, brilliant, transparent and permanent," for which the profession is indebted to Mr. Winsor, who spent three years in perfecting it: a colour of which Mr. Penley speaks, after experiment, in the highest terms.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—We are informed, and learn the fact with extreme satisfaction, that it is now determined to place in the arcades on the south front of the Exhibition Building, decorations on a large and effective scale of the nature of mosaic. The subjects have not, we believe, been entirely decided upon, but of the following, we think, there is no question. The treatment is to be with figures on a large scale, representing the peculiar characteristics of the main avocations of the people in commerce, manufactures, trade and labour. Nor are the arts to be forgotten in the Temple dedicated to them. Amongst the subjects already named are Music, which Mr. Horsley has undertaken, Mr. Machie will do his *devoir* with Masonry; Mr. Mulready, we believe, chooses Fine-Arts; Mr. Hook will represent Fishery, by a scene on the deck of a mackerel-boat, men hauling in nets; Mr. Millais, Navigation, by a man at the wheel. Carpentry, Iron Forging, Excavating, Spinning, and many other subjects are spoken of. The main point in this movement, which will require to be heedfully watched, will be that no hurry is admitted in its execution,—that indifferent artists be not admitted to produce the works, in order to secure rapidity of completion. Such a thing cannot fail to bring ridicule upon the whole idea, for to be done well such works must be not less than nobly done. There is no boundary here between the sublime and the ridiculous. Moreover, the workmen who must be employed to execute much of the mechanical portion of these works, and the various manufacturing processes connected with them, such as preparation of *tessece*, cements, &c., will require time to develop the peculiar skill which practice alone can give, and upon which so much of the result depends. Let these works be prizes for great artists, and they will be well done. Let us avoid, above all things, the feebleness of mediocrity. Few persons will agree that the list above given, brief as it is, does not include one name, at least, which has no claim to such a position.

The meeting called at Manchester to consider the nature of a memorial to the Prince Consort was presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, who moved a resolution to erect in the city "a fitting and enduring monument" to his late Royal Highness. This was seconded and carried unanimously. The Mayor said that if the committee should determine to erect model cottages, or invest the money in scholarships, he would give 100*l.*; but if they determined to erect a marble statue he would give 500*l.* Several gentlemen put down their names for 50*l.*, and about 700*l.* was contributed before the meeting separated.

This note requires no introduction:—

"January 14, 1862.
"We beg leave to thank you for your notice in the number for January 11 of our Illustrated Catalogue of Stained Glass Windows. Your remarks, however, towards the end of the article will lead many to suppose that the designs are not our own. Allow us to assure you that the whole of the windows we have executed, as well as those illustrated in the 'Catalogue,' have been designed by members of the firm. Yours, &c.

"HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE."
—If our Correspondents will refer to the article in

N° 1786, the conditional We have the Prince tively. The and execu of Art, and Mr. E. glass, at C elsewhere for an alth The right tion kneel wing is the the messag About her compartm The Virg upon her stands be their lead head. The knight in grave kneel will be co with muc Venetian question, ent in de with the behind su der. The in a red a wreath pletely a mentione resting o ground i smoking pian, and has prod colour w rich vigo phant p having t Venetian ledge w character almost t we can is that means p be bold Masteri with th larly of the figur or two tures th A Venet For ex face of gravity amazin quality these f self wit duced as gain new n truly lo are var whole of colo tive, r time it

question, they cannot fail to see the point was put conditionally; no imputation was intended.

We have received two lithographic portraits of the Prince Consort and Lord Brougham respectively. These are published by Messrs. Darton, and executed by Mr. Stanesby; with no quality of Art, and very little of likeness.

Mr. E. B. Jones, of whose works in stained glass, at Oxford Cathedral, Waltham Abbey and elsewhere, we have spoken, has completed a triptych for an altarpiece in St. Paul's Church, Brighton. The right wing shows the Angel of the Annunciation kneeling in a garden of roses. On the left wing is the Virgin Mary, also kneeling, receiving the message, her hands clasped against her breast. About her are roses and tall lilies. The centre compartment represents the Adoration of the Kings. The Virgin is seated, with the Infant standing upon her knee: above her head is a star. Joseph stands behind. The three kings step forward, their leader removing the crown from his own head. The second is an Ethiopian, the third a knight in black armour. The whole effect is dark, grave and richly sombre in colour, and treated, as will be conceived from what is said of the design, with much feeling for certain peculiarities of the Venetian School. Another picture by the artist in question, of the same subject, but extremely different in design from the last, represents the Virgin with the naked Infant on her knee, Joseph, seated behind sustains her with his arm against her shoulder. The three kings kneel, the foremost dressed in a red robe, holds his coronet in one hand and a wreath in the other. The second king is completely arrayed in black armour, as in the first mentioned picture; but here he kneels, bare-headed, resting one hand upon his helmet placed upon the ground in front, while with the other he bears a smoking censer. The third king is again an Ethiopian, and wears a large balloon turban. Mr. Jones has produced one of the most beautiful studies of colour we have ever seen by a modern artist. The rich vigour and magnificent harmonies are triumphant proofs that we have in him an artist who, having thoroughly mastered the system of the early Venetian school of colour, can apply his knowledge with a perception of the fitness and due character of the wondrous faculty itself, which is almost unprecedented amongst us. The only fault we can find with his achievement in this matter, is that he is almost too faithful, and, while by no means plagiarizing, does not seem to have cared to be bold for himself, and produce a new thing. Mastering the grand old principles, he has dealt with them like an old master. The same singularity of character may be seen in the treatment of the figures, which, beautiful as they are, are in one or two cases more successful as effective portraiture than apt to the highest ideal of the subject. A Venetian phase of feeling is recognizable in this. For example, the Angel has a delicate feminine face of extreme beauty, but without much spiritual gravity. The drawing, also, of this figure is amazingly careless. Want of heed to this noble quality of execution is to be regretted throughout these fine pictures. Not wisely restraining himself within the limit referred to, this artist has produced some exquisite phases of expression, such as gain upon the spectator's feelings with every new moment of examination. The Virgin is truly lovely, the Infant a human angel, the kings are varied, intensely and poetically suggestive. The whole triptych has that gorgeous semi-orientalism of colour and tone, which is luxurious and imaginative, rather elevated and spiritual. At the same time it is intensely human and real.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

HERE we have to deal with a collection of trifles—not "light as air," however, but trifles—in idea—heavily wrought out. The power of making good easy music seems to be a lost art—perhaps because the nakedness of the themes so largely handled demands a process of swathing—of decking out—of concealment by accumulated ornaments; failing which

they would become insupportable.—A tune by Mozart can be left in all its simplicity; a grand aria by Signor Verdi calls for all the resources of the ten fingers on the keyboard to be sufferable in such a form of representation. Which, after all, is essentially the trifle?—Or, take another example: It may be asserted that there is more real form, variety and beauty in Beethoven's three books of "*Bagatelles*," than in a year of the single movements "*à la Thalberg*, "*à la Liszt*, "*à la Prudent*, published in England. Yet European players leave Beethoven's *Bagatelles* untouched,—perhaps because they are too trifling.

One or two more sterling compositions, however, stand out most handsomely in the midst of this wilderness of mediocrity. *Deuxième Canonette*, par Stephen Heller, Op. 100 (Cramer & Co.), ushers in the new year delightfully, as did his *Waltzes* a twelvemonth since. This, however, is no "trifle" (giving the phrase its better significance), but a composition at once solid and picturesque, which may take its place with the best of Chopin's *Ballades*. The theme, however, hardly befits the title. Though expressive, plaintive and marked, it is not vocal. It is excellently wrought, however; the episode, *più mosso*, has a life, a spirit, a persistence, contrasting happily with the wailing first subject. The interest, though prolonged, is sustained till the last note. Like most things else, however, that M. Heller has written, it is not easy. The passages contain nothing which an average pianist of to-day should not master; but the tone of expression required is subtle, and may escape those who have not some depth of thought and quickness of apprehension. There is a breath of France in it; of the same humour—difficult to define, but impossible to mistake—as that which animates the music of Couperin and Rameau.

Gigue, Op. 34,—*Caprice*, Op. 35 (Addison & Co.), are by M. Theodore Ritter; both are well made, inasmuch as perpetual motion, which seems a ruling idea with this excellent young pianist, cannot be sustained without sustaining power over progression: variety in figure being hardly required. But M. Ritter's *Gigue* breaks every rule of dancing tradition by being in 2/4 tempo. We might as well have a waltz in common time, or that never-forgotten Carnival March by Schumann, where the marchers, being forced into triple measure, must have limped along on a leg-and-a-half apiece.

Un Ballo in Maschera, Op. 13, and *Grand Galop de Concert*, par Arthur Napoléon (Cramer & Co.), are the first specimens of the talent of the wonder-player, in writing, which we recollect to have met. They have been already characterized; the wonder-player is in them.—The *fantasia* on Signor Verdi's opera, however, contains some pages more closely knit than are often to be found in similar *fantasias*. The theme of the *Galop* is too small to be worth the trouble of arranging for concert uses.

We must now be more laconic,—simply announcing *Polka Française*, Op. 52,—*Humming of the Bee* (another case of perpetual motion), Op. 53,—and *Bonne Humeur*,—by R. Löffler (same publishers).—*Serenade Romance*, by Peter Krispin (same publishers).—*Mezza Notte, Nocturne et Valse*, (the waltz-theme has some life).—and *Il Corricolo, Galop Brillant*, by Durand de Grau (same publishers).—*Air Bohémien Russe, Varié*, by Albert Jungmann, Op. 118 (same publishers), is hardly an air—certainly a phrase not meriting musical compliment—derived from the Russian Gipsies. To the same publishers we are indebted for a *Fantasia*, by T. W. Naumann, on favourite Scotch airs, the worst of which is worth double of the best foreign gipsy tune that has been treated by any composer, not forgetting the '*Rhapsodies Hongroises*' of Dr. Liszt.

In his "*Transcription Fantaisie*" of the bridal *Epithalamium*, in Herr Wagner's '*Lohengrin*,' which is Herr Krüger's Op. 106—that much discussed composer's best pages of orchestral effects, and prettiest (if not his only) tune in '*Lohengrin*,' are not set off to advantage. The same writer's Op. 105, No. 2, a similar arrangement of the *Pilgrim Chorus* in Herr Wagner's '*Tannhäuser*,' and his Op. 61, a version of the *Quatuor* from '*Rigoletto*' (Signor Verdi's best composition), are open to like

objections. We have also from him a *Polonaise Boléro* (the above, Ewer & Co.). What does the last mean—a Waltz Minuet?—a Quadrille Hornpipe? We mean that those who profess a style—whatever that be—should understand the style they advertise.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Now that M. Vieuxtemps is gone, we may say how largely the Quartetts at the Popular Concerts gain by his disappearance; without needlessly annoying an artist, who, however sedulous, and however (in years gone by) imposing, by reason of tone or executive finish, has always been too self-engrossed to be satisfactory as a quartett-player; naturally, of late, less so than ever, though encouraged not merely by plaudits, but by the printed raptures of those who should have known better. M. Sainton replaces him, and, on Monday, led Spohr's Quartett in E minor (Op. 45)—albeit this was one of Spohr's *solo* Quartetts in which the lead was intended to predominate—like an accomplished violinist, more thoroughly alive to the intimate beauties of Spohr's music, than desirous of displaying himself and monopolizing the applause of his audience. M. Halle played '*Les Adieux, Absence et le Retour*'—otherwise Beethoven's *Sonata*, Op. 81 (the only one thus ticketed by himself)—as no pianist in England, except himself, can play it,—later, Beethoven's first *Sonata*, with *violinello* (Signor Piatti), and in a *Trio* by Haydn. One of the singers was Miss Banks, in a new song by Mr. Macfarren;—and in Dussek's '*Name the glad day, dear*.' Of the last we have heard enough, since, howsoever elegant, it is what the French call "*fade*"; and songs by dozens of the same date could be disinterred, just as pleasing, if not more so. Madame Sainton-Dolby sang the great scene, '*Divinités du Styx*,' from '*Alceste*,' with great declamatory power and tenderness; but the air demands the pomp of an orchestra with its trombone-blasts: perhaps, even with those, the stage also. It is interesting, however, for those whose faith does not depend on the effect of the moment, to observe how some desire to know (to hear and to sing also) this music is penetrating our English people. After a time Gluck (in his sphere) may become as much of a household word as Handel; though the anecdote sticks to him, that Handel declared Gluck (the two were opera rivals in 1745) to know no more of counterpoint than his cook. This is an anecdote in the vulgar tongue,—and this cook may have been that very Herr Waltz, for whom Handel purveyed engagements as an opera-singer.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce was produced on Monday, entitled '*Slowtop's Engagements*,' which proved to be another version of the French farce called '*Le Serment d'Horace*,' the adaptation of which is due to Mr. C. S. Cheltenham. The plot turns on Slowtop's memorandum-book falling into the hands of Clarence Greyleaf (Mr. Neville), who, being a reckless young man of fortune, determines to fulfil the engagements which Slowtop has written down in its blank leaves. These are to purchase some coffee, to propose marriage to Madame Valerie Wappshot (Miss Marston), and to resent an outrage committed by her uncle Bang, a native of New Orleans (Mr. Horace Wigan), from which place the lady has arrived in London under the protection of her fierce Southern relative. Both parties are surprised at Greyleaf's sudden intrusion and abrupt declaration of his passion; and the impetuous uncle and rash youth find points of affinity, the latter experiencing the sort of sensation of which he was in search, while the latter esteems the rashness and vehemence of the madcap youth. The lady, too, yields at discretion, and so Greyleaf secures the hand of Slowtop's intended; Slowtop himself having of course, in the absence of his pocket-book, forgotten all his engagements. The slight improbability which forms the basis of the plot excited some disapprobation, but the really good acting of Mr. Wigan, Mr. Neville and Miss Marston conciliated the audience. Mrs. Emden, too, as an English servant, astonished at American eccentricity, was very effective. The piece may, therefore, be pronounced successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The annual performance of 'The Creation' by the *Sacred Harmonic Society* was given yesterday week. The singers were Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti.—Handel's 'Deborah' will be performed on the last day of this month.

On Saturday last, *Mr. Howard Glover's* Monster Concert took place. More than forty-five items were included in the programme. The singers and players were almost all the disengaged artists in London of any note, with some new ones of promise;—among the latter, Miss Anna Hiles, a young lady from the North, of whom report speaks well. How strange it is, with such a proof before us of the amount of disposable fresh voices and rising talent, that the keeping alive, still more the establishment, of musical drama in English should depend on three or four singers.

If a Directory and Register is neither complete, nor correct, its value is very small. The *Musical Directory*, &c. (Rudall & Co.), for 1862, is neither correct nor complete. In page 116, the Musical Union (a chamber society) and the Musical Art-Union (one giving orchestral concerts) are confounded. Page 126 contains information which will astonish the Directors of the Philharmonic Concerts of Liverpool; to wit, that the conductors thereof are Messrs. Z. Herrmann and Charles Halle. How is it that Mr. Lambeth's name is not in the list of Glasgow Professors?—why is that of Madame Tiberini omitted from the list of the Covent Garden Company, of 1861? Among the Pianoforte Trios of last year, the most important one published in London—that by M. Silas—does not figure. There is little need to go further. The list of English musical publications for 1861 is defective; were it otherwise, it is to be hoped that such a confirmation, to the fullest, of what we have stated concerning the low state of publication in England will not fall into the hands of any foreign critic disposed to be sarcastic on the state of the fine arts in our island.

Mr. Cooper, the violinist, has returned from America, and, with the collaboration of Miss Milner, has been giving representations, we hear, of 'Robin Hood' (*quære* Mr. Macfarren's or Mr. Hattori's?) in the provinces.

The English version of Gluck's 'Orpheus' (which, we may add, is now published) will be repeated at one of Mr. C. Halle's Concerts in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 30th. The principal singers will be the same as on the former occasion,—Madame Sainton-Dolby and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

It is said that M. Stephen Heller will pay a visit to Manchester during the musical season there, bringing with him a concert-piece for two pianofortes.

Herr Taubert's 'Tempest' music, written to Shakspeare's beautiful dream, has excited some attention at Berlin. It is clear that such a play lends itself to musical decoration better than to operatic transformation, for reasons easy to be apprehended—reasons which do not apply to all the Shakspeare stories.

In the *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung*, mention is made of a new Symphony, by Herr Herbeck, lately produced at Vienna.—Canon Proske, of Ratisbon, is dead—having left incomplete, it may be feared, that valuable collection of ancient Church-music, the publication of which he had commenced some five years ago. There is no feature of German art or literature more vexatious to collectors or students than their habit of commencing the piecemeal issue of elaborate and heavy books, the termination of which not many persons may live to see.

Lipinski, in his day a famous *solo* violinist, whose home during many years was at Dresden, died on the 16th of last month, aged seventy-one. He was a native of Poland.—After *dis-encouraging* (Mrs. Arne's word when she was hissed), if not neglecting, Dr. Marschner, during the late years of that industrious composer's life—his townsmen of Hanover, we perceive, are inviting subscriptions for the erection of a monument to him in that capital.—Is the following news true?—that there is to be

a Beethoven Museum at Berlin, where many of Beethoven's most valuable manuscripts are said to be already collected in the Royal Library—and that a Vienna publisher (Herr Jokitsch) has presented the King of Prussia with the four quartett instruments which belonged to the composer?

A new opera, in four acts, by Herr Schindelmeister—'Melusine'—has just been given at Darmstadt. This was the story for which Beethoven was in treaty with Grillparzer.—Mendelssohn's 'Heimkehr,' a home trifle never meant for the stage, has been played at Vienna.

The season in Paris does not seem, up to the time present, a brilliant one. There has been a rain of operettas in one act, most of which have fallen and made no sign. At the Grand Opéra, 'La Favorite' has been revived, with Madame Viardot, MM. Michot and Faure. M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba' is to make its appearance in the course of February.—M. Grisar's new three-act opera, founded on the story of 'La Chatte Métamorphosée' (an odd subject for an opera, as tempting its *prima donna* to mew), is shortly to be given at the Théâtre Lyrique, with Madame Cabel as heroine. There also has been just revived Méhul's 'Joseph.' The new theatre, it is now said, will not be ready before August.—At the Italian Opera, 'Lucrezia Borgia' has been sung by Madame Frezziolini; a lady whose career out of Italy has not been fortunate. She only began to be a great singer when her voice (originally a lovely voice) was gone. Under such circumstances, there is always danger of confronting a new public.

Madame Ristori is in St. Petersburg. A pastoral Symphony, by Count Maximilian Graziani (one of those musical amateurs who, apparently, will never "cease out of the land" of Italy), has just been played at the Carlo Felice Theatre of Genoa,—the journals assert, with great success.—Once more reverting to the plight of publication at home, by contrast, it may be recorded that Florence seems to have found a musical Baskerville in Signor Guidi, to the beauty of whose hand-editions of scores we can bear testimony. He has, we perceive, added to his list an edition of 'Les Huguenots,' and has received a medal of honour from His Majesty of Sardinia on the occasion. If we have no medals of honour in England, have we no public of students and collectors of scores?

M. About, hitherto one of the most popular and prosperous of modern French authors, must have been surprised, the other evening, by the fate of his 'Gaetana,' a new drama from which much had been expected, produced at the Odéon Theatre. There, in consequence of some allusions not to be endured by the sensitive young gentlemen belonging to the orthodox quarter of the capital, the piece and its actors were treated with a vehement contumely rarely to be met with in the theatres of Paris—however frequent in the French provinces, where the audience sits in judgment on the candidates for public favour with a severity which can become brutal. In the present case, politics seem to have been mixed up in the matter. M. Janin tries his best "to keep the balance true," conceives the fate of the play to have been predestined, and then goes on to prove that the play was a bad play, deserving no better reception. Those who like a bit of sharp French theatrical criticism are recommended to a former article by the same critic in the *Débat*, on the dramas now fashionable in Paris—which depend, as did the revival of the 'Pied de Mouton,' on the assemblage of a horde of women, fantastically dressed, in the great scenes. After pointing out, in piquant language, the despised and vulgarized barrier of public taste, and indicated the inevitable barrier to the success of such catering,—he winds off with a shrug of the shoulder, a dash of the pen, and an exclamation, "Ah! and if the women could be only pretty!" Last of all, he speaks with apparent serious hope and impression of a new classical actress who has just appeared at the Odéon Theatre, Mdlle. Agar,—she attempted a part no less arduous than *Phèdre*.

M. Remenyi, of whom we have lost sight for some time, is giving concerts at Vienna.—Herr

Joachim, we are informed, may possibly come to England shortly.

Mdlle. Colmache-Vanéri, whom the public must recollect as having made one of Mr. Smith's Italian Opera company, has, apparently, changed the language of her theatre, and is about to appear as "leading lady" at Lyons in grand French opera; among others, in a new one, written expressly for her, on the story of Joan of Arc: a heroine, by the way, more than once treated in opera—among other composers, by Signor Verdi and Mr. Balfe—but till now unsuccessfully.

MISCELLANEA

Female Printers.—Perhaps the following quotation from Stock's 'Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M.D.,' &c., 1811, may have some interest in connexion with your review of 'The Victoria Regia':—"One circumstance more relating to this work (a poem on Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean, printed in 1792) should be recorded, because it suggests a benevolent hint too valuable to be lost. It was printed in a remote village, and the compositor was a young woman. 'I know not,' says the Doctor, 'if women be commonly engaged in printing, but their nimble and delicate fingers seem extremely well adapted to the office of compositor, and it will be readily granted that employment for females is among the greatest desiderata of society.'"—P. 68. J. D.

Chronology of the Book of Daniel.—I think your respected Correspondent, Mr. I. W. Bosanquet, would find some light thrown upon the seventy weeks of Daniel, chap. ix., if he examined the translation by Dr. Benisch, a learned Hebrew, whose most faithful work is well deserving his notice. Dr. Benisch alters the stops of the Authorized Version, and inserts the word "in" before "threescore and two weeks," as the genius of the two languages allows. With little more than this slight, and, as I believe, required change, let us compare the whole passage with some of the well-known facts in history. Verse 25: "From the going forth of a sentence to restore and build Jerusalem unto an anointed one, a leader, will be seven weeks." Until we meet with a difficulty, let us take the most simple and ordinary view of the case—that from the first year of Cyrus, B.C. 535, when he issued his decree that the Jews might return and rebuild their Temple, until the accession of Xerxes I., was 7 times 7, or 49 years. The first year of Xerxes was B.C. 486. "And in threescore and two weeks" shall street and ditch be built again, even in troublous times." If we add 62 times 7, or 434 years, to the accession of Xerxes I., it brings us to the year B.C. 52. Now, Josephus tells us, in 'Wars,' i. viii. 2 (I quote from Whiston's translation), that in the year B.C. 53 the Jews, under Hyrcanus, began to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem; and though Alexander the son of Aristobulus tried to stop them, he was defeated by the Romans, and Hyrcanus left master of the city to continue his work. Verse 26: "And after the three score and two weeks shall an anointed one be cut off." Josephus further tells us that at this time Aristobulus, the anointed king of the Jews, was defeated in battle by the Romans under Gabinus, and carried prisoner to Italy, and there poisoned. (See 'Wars,' i. viii. 6.) "And the people of the coming leader shall destroy the city and the sanctuary." This was done by Crassus, who then came as successor to Gabinus in command of the Roman armies. (See 'Wars,' i. viii. 8.) Verse 27: "And he shall make a powerful covenant with the Many for one week." The government of Judea was at this time changed by the Romans from a monarchy to an aristocracy, here called the Many. (See 'Wars,' i. viii. 5.) Now, this very simple reading of the Book of Daniel, making the sixty-nine weeks, or 483 years, begin with the decree of Cyrus, in B.C. 535, that the walls of Jerusalem might be rebuilt, and end with the rebuilding, which took place in B.C. 52, about the time of the death of King Aristobulus, seems to remove all difficulties, and satisfy all the requirements of the prophecy. SAMUEL SHARPE.

Highbury Place, Jan. 13, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B. H.—D.—G. B.—H. A.—J. G.—J. B.—T. A.—W. H.—received.

Containing
Lea
Am
and

MOVING
SOCIE

STRAN
Number
February 1.

MODE
SOCIE
No. 1. on Feb.

CULT
of LO

FAIR
Streets
No. 1. on Feb.

THE C
See Ear
ture for the

SAIL
and Soc
Illustrated.

SOCIA
furnish
No. 1. on Fe

THE
Series
English Con
interval in

THE
ional
Movements
of Localities
Condition at
pages of L.O.

LEISU
Early

THE
Numb
February 1.

HOUS
of L
Relaxation

LONI
SOCIE

THE
of the
One Shilling

CLUB
LON
Relaxation

TAB
KEL
Illustrated

BRIC
Illu

A R
of L
Relaxation

WH
February

SINC
bers
street, E.

A S
Relaxation

STAT
LON

XUM

LONDON SOCIETY:

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LIGHT AND AMUSING LITERATURE,
FOR THE HOURS OF RELAXATION.

Containing Select Tales; Biography and Anecdote of Social Celebrities; Table Talk; Observations of Life and Manners; Reminiscences of Distinguished Leaders of Society; the Romance of London Localities; Leaves from the History of Old English Families; Original Contributions to Social Amusement; Popular Studies—Literary, Critical, Artistic and Scientific; Holiday Notes and Incidents of Travel; Questions of Domestic Interest and Topics of the Day.

The FIRST NUMBER will appear on FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

All Literary and Artistic Communications should be addressed to the Editor.

MOVING in SOCIETY.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Price One Shilling.

STRANGE ASPECTS of LONDON LIFE.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

MODERN CHIVALRY.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

CULTIVATED COMPANIONSHIP.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Price One Shilling.

FAIR FACES in THE CROWD (The Artist in the London Streets). See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE COST of AMUSING THE LONDON PUBLIC.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

SAILING WITH THE STREAM: A TALE of Character and Society.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY: Tenez bonne table et soignez les femmes.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MERCHANT PRINCES of OLD LONDON: A Series of Sketches, Biographical and Anecdotal, of the Men who laid the Foundations of English Commerce, with Pictures of the Times in which they lived. These Papers will appear at intervals in the pages of LONDON SOCIETY.

THE ROMANCE of ENDEAVOUR: A Series of Occasional Papers, dealing chiefly with the Career of those Pioneers who led the way in Great Social Movements; of those who have identified themselves with Great Branches of Industry and the Rise of Localities now famous; or of those who, in some decisive manner, helped to improve our Social Condition and develop the Resources of the Empire. These Papers will appear at intervals in the pages of LONDON SOCIETY.

LEISURE MOMENTS of A HARD-WORKER.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

THE ART of EXTINGUISHING BORES.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

HOUSEKEEPING in BELGRAVIA.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

LONDON CLIMATE.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

THE ANATOMY of DISCONTENT.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

CLUB-LIFE and CLUB-MEN.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

TABLE TALK—LETTER-WRITERS and DIARY KEEPERS.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

BRIGHTON BELLES.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

A ROMANCE of THE PEERAGE.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

WHAT CAN BE DONE in A DAY.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

SINGULAR FAMILY CHRONICLES.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

A SHY MAN'S DIFFICULTIES.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

STANDARDS of POLITENESS.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, the New Illustrated Shilling Magazine.

THE DRAWING-ROOM and the CONSERVATORY: their Ornaments and Accessories.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

A STROLL in THE PARK.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

GO, VALENTINE, and TELL MY STORY.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

PICTURES of SOCIETY from ENGLISH CLASSICS.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

THE DAZZLED BACHELOR.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

HALF HOURS WITH QUIET MEN.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

ESOP in PICCADILLY.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

PATERFAMILIAS READING "THE TIMES."—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

WHAT BEFEL A CERTAIN FAMILY in PARK LANE.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

BALL-ROOM SKETCHES: THE SILENT LOVER.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

THE BELLES of THE LONDON SEASON.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

WEST-END LIFE.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling.

IS IT FRIENDSHIP? IS IT LOVE?—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

THE STORY of an ENGLISH MANSION.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

A LADY'S DRESS: HINTS on the HARMONY of COLOUR.—See Early Numbers of the New Illustrated Monthly Magazine—LONDON SOCIETY. No. I. on February 1. One Shilling. Office: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

GOSSIP ABOUT LUCK in FAMILIES.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

LONDON BIOGRAPHIES.—

A London Architect—Sir Christopher Wren.

A London Engineer—Sir Hugh Middleton.

A London Lord Mayor—Sir Richard Whittington.

A London Demagogue—John Wilkes.

A London Man of Letters—Horace Walpole.

London Physicians.

Will appear at intervals in the pages of LONDON SOCIETY.

CURIOSITIES of MONEY-MAKING.—

I.—The Money Itself.

II.—The People who Help to take care of it.

III.—The People who Speculate upon it.

IV.—The People who Enjoy it.

V.—Science and Skill Earning Money.

VI.—The Art of Inducing People to Spend it.

VII.—The Methods of Holding it Fast.

These Papers will appear at intervals in the pages of LONDON SOCIETY.

SOCIAL GENERALSHIP.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, a New Magazine of Light and Amusing Literature for the Hours of Relaxation. No. I. on February 1. Richly Illustrated.

SUNNY HOURS.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, the New Illustrated Shilling Magazine.

THE DIAMOND STAR: A Tale of an "Introduction" and its Consequences.—See Early Numbers of LONDON SOCIETY, the New Illustrated Shilling Magazine.

OFFICE: 49, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS in TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNBROKEN CIRCLE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, Photographed by CALDESI, Will be given with the FEBRUARY Number of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

The NOVEMBER Number (first of the New Series) contains a Photograph of the NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

The DECEMBER Number contains a Photograph of RIPON CATHEDRAL.

The JANUARY Number contains a Photograph of RAGLAN CASTLE.

The MARCH Number will contain a beautiful Photograph, entitled

"A FINE SPRING MORNING."

The APRIL Number will contain a beautiful PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Photographed by MAYALL.

"As separate Illustrations these Photographs would freely sell at Half-a-Crown."—*Photographic Journal*.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE

Is published on the 1st of each Month, price One Shilling. London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED WORK BY JOHN VALDESIO.

Now ready, post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

ALFABETO CRISTIANO, by JUAN DE VALDÉS, which Teaches the True Way to Acquire the Light of the Holy Spirit. From the Italian of 1540; with a Notice of Juan de Valdés and Giulia Gonzaga.

By BENJAMIN B. WIFFEN.

(Only 100 copies printed for publication.)

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

Messrs. CUNDALL, DOWNES & CO. have just published,

Under the Authority of the Department of Science and Art,

TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM. A Set of PHOTOGRAPHS, taken by Mr. THURSTON THOMPSON, from the THIRTY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by TURNER, now in the South Kensington Museum.

"We feel ourselves performing a duty in recommending to the utmost this magnificent series."—*Athenæum*.

Price half bound, 3l. 13s. 6d.; or mounted on cardboard, in a portfolio, 4l. 4s.

Also, now ready,

WAIFS AND STRAYS from the SCRAP-BOOK OF E. V. B.: being TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS, from Original Drawings.

"A selection made without much relation of themes, from the original sketch-book of a gifted lady, whose taste leads her to delight in a sweet and poetic pathos of a high order of feeling."—*Athenæum*.

Price 35s.

London: Cundall, Downes & Co. 169, New Bond-street, next the Clarence Hotel.

EVERY SATURDAY, 24 pages, price 4d. of all Booksellers, or stamped to go by post, 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR

LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which is now to be found in the Library of nearly every Club, College, and Literary Institution, and in the hands of nearly every book-loving man, in the United Kingdom, was established for the purpose of furnishing to all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the use of others those minute facts—those elucidations of a doubtful phrase, or disputed passage—those illustrations of an obsolete custom—those scattered biographical anecdotes, or unrecorded dates,—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on the other, of supplying a medium through which they might address those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving solutions of them from some of their brethren.

NOTES AND QUERIES contains every Week a variety of amusing Articles on some of the following Subjects:—**ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.** Illustrated by Original Communications and Inedited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY. Including Unpublished Correspondence of Eminent Men, and Unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. More especially of English Authors, with Notices of Rare and Unknown Editions of their Works, and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE. Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the Old Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY. With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS, Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY. Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes on our Old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY. Including Histories of Old Families, Completion of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES. On Points of Ecclesiastical History, Topography, Fine Arts, Natural History, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

The Subscription for STAMPED COPIES for Six Months, forwarded direct from the Publishers (including the Half-yearly Index), is 11s. 4d., which may be paid by Post-Office Order, payable to Messrs. BELL & DALDY, 166, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES may be procured by order of every Bookseller or Newsmen, or of the Publishers,

BELL & DALDY, 166, Fleet-street, E.C.

GIFT BOOK, NEW.

SONGS AND TUNES FOR EDUCATION.

Edited by JOHN CURWEN. The Harmonies by JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey. The Piano-forte Edition in handsome cloth binding, with gilt title, price Half-a-Crown.

This Work is the fruit of the Editor's residence in Germany. He collected books of music for young people in every town he visited. With the aid of Mr. James S. Stallybrass, the whole of this collection was analyzed, and the choicest translated or adapted for English use. The Editor, however, never preferred a German piece when an English one would do as well. He aims to educate the feelings and sympathies of childhood by the habit of singing good songs. This he considers the proper office of music in schools. He takes care that the three school ages (childhood, boy-and-girlhood and youth) are suited with songs on the following subjects:—Country Scenes, the Seasons, Fancy and Humour, Kindness to Animals, Home Sympathies, Patriotism, Industry, Integrity, Religion, &c. There are two hundred and sixty-seven songs. This Work will doubtless supersede the Editor's widely-known 'School Music' and 'School Songs.' An Edition in the Tonic Sol-fa Notation, containing the Treble Voice 'parts' only, price, in paper, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 4d. The 'Education Songs,' containing the words only, price 6d. Ward & Co. 27, Paternoster-row.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 328th Edition.

Price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With

Engravings. 39th Edition. Price 6d. London: Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

In 3 vols. 8vo. price 94s.

HISTORY OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D., Athens.

By the same Author,

GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS. B.C. 146

to A.D. 717. A Historical View of the Condition of the Greek Nation from its Conquest by the Romans until the Extinction of the Roman Power in the East. Second Edition, 15s.

HISTORY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

A.D. 716 to 1204, and of the Greek Empire of Nicea and Constantinople, A.D. 1204 to 1453. Two Volumes, 11. 7s. 6d.

MEDIÆVAL GREECE AND TREBIZOND.

The History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, A.D. 1204 to 1566; and the History of the Empire of Trebizond, A.D. 1204 to 1461. 12s.

GREECE UNDER OTTHOMAN and VENETIAN DOMINATION. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 10s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOXES OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS

ARE DESPATCHED CONTINUALLY FROM THIS LIBRARY TO NEARLY EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE KINGDOM.

Two or Three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain all the best New Works as they appear, without disappointment or delay.

REVISED LISTS of the PRINCIPAL WORKS at present in CIRCULATION, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Now ready, in 1 large vol. 8vo. (800 pp.), price 16s. cloth,

A MANUAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

By WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN-RANKINE, C.E. LL.D. F.R.S.L. & E.

Regius Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the University of Glasgow.

With numerous Diagrams.

Contents:—ENGINEERING GEODESY, or FIELD-WORK: Surveying, Levelling, Planning—MATERIALS and STRUCTURES: Principles of Stability and Strength, Earthwork, Masonry, Carpentry, Metallic Structures—COMBINED STRUCTURES: Lines of Land Carriage, Water-works, Inland Navigation, Tidal and Coast Works.

London: GRIFFIN, BORN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

BURKE'S PEERAGE FOR 1862.

Just ready, in One Volume,

A GENEALOGICAL and HERALDIC DICTIONARY

OF

THE PEERAGE and BARONETAGE FOR 1862.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King-of-Arms.

This New Edition of Sir Bernard Burke's important Volume has undergone complete revision, and many improvements have been carried out, especially in the Armorial department, this being, indeed, the only modern work where the blazon (of description) together with drawings of the Heraldic Emblems of the Peers and Baronets are given. The extended account of the Bishops and their families—the insertion throughout of the Titles of Heirs Apparent—the Revised Scales of Precedence, with the three Official Rolls of Nobility—the Orders of Knighthood, including, for the first time, the Star of India—the Alphabetical List of the Mansions and Seats of the Peers and Baronets—and the Motion translated with explanatory Illustrations, are also features entirely peculiar to Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, and can be found in no other book of the present day.

London: HARRISON, Bookseller to the Queen, 59, Pall Mall.

To be continued

T
REVIEW

THE
JONATHAN
WARD—S. P.
HIBBERD, FR.
—FRANK BUCK

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

On the 31st of January, price One Shilling,

To be continued Monthly, illustrated with full-page Plates in Colours and Tints, together with Woodcuts printed with the Text,

NUMBER I. OF

THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER: REVIEW OF NATURAL HISTORY, MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH, AND RECREATIVE SCIENCE.

The following distinguished Authors will contribute Original Papers to 'The Intellectual Observer':—

JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S.—PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S.—J. W. M'GAULRY—TUPPER WEST, F.L.S.—The Hon. Mrs. WARD—S. P. WOODWARD—W. C. L. MARTIN—RICHARD DEAKIN, M.D.—T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D. F.L.S.—SHIRLEY HIBBERD, F.R.H.S.—HENRY J. SLACK, F.G.S.—H. NOEL HUMPHREY—E. J. LOWE, F.R.A.S.—Rev. T. W. WEBB, F.R.A.S.—FRANK BUCKLAND, M.A. M.R.C.S. &c.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A.

Of University College, Oxford. (Next week.)

THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, PLAYER and POET; with NEW FACTS and TRADITIONS.

By S. W. FULLOM,

Author of 'The Great Highway,' &c. 12s. (Ready.)

THE SHANNON'S BRIGADE IN INDIA.

By EDMUND HOPE VERNEY, R.N.

With Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d. (On Monday.)

LIFE AMONGST THE COLLIERIES.

(Next week.)

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,

FOR CHURCHES AND DWELLINGS,

MEMORIAL, DECORATIVE AND HERALDIC WINDOWS,
INCISED STONE-WORK AND MURAL DECORATIONS,

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE (late HEATON & BUTLER).

An ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE, including a Treatise on the History and Practice of Glass Staining, forwarded on receipt of 30 Post-office Stamps.

(The Windows Illustrated were designed by the Firm.)

WORKS—24, CARDINGTON-STREET, HAMPEAD-ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, FALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. (Resident).
William Fairlie, Esq.
D. Q. Henriques, Esq.
J. G. Henriques, Esq.
Marcus H. Johnson, Esq.

A. H. Macdougall, Esq.
F. C. Maitland, Esq.
William Railton, Esq.
Thos. Thorby, Esq. F.S.A.
Henry Toogood, Esq.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION AFFORDED BY THIS COMPANY.

This Company offers the security of a large paid-up Capital held in Shares by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary, thus protecting the Assured from the risk attending Mutual Offices. There have been Three Divisions of Profits, the Bonuses averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured from the commencement of the Company.

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Payable at Death.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

To assure £100 payable at death, a person aged 21 pays £2 2s. 4d. per annum; but as the profits have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum, the additions in many cases, have been almost as much as the premiums paid.

Loans granted on approved real or personal security.

Invalid Lives.—Parties not in a sound state of health may be insured at equitable rates.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at the 1st of January, 1861, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d.

Invested in Government and other approved securities.

Prospectuses and every information afforded on application to

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

Now ready, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 2s.
NUGÆ CRITICÆ. Occasional Papers
Written at the Sea-side. By SHIRLEY.

Reprinted chiefly from *Fraser's Magazine*.

Contents.

- I. At the Seaside.
- II. The Sphinx. A Discourse on the Impotence of History.
- III. People who are not Respectable. A Lay-Sermon.
- IV. On Nonconformity. A Plea for Freedom.
- V. William the Silent: The Earliest Teacher of Toleration.
- VI. A Critic on Criticism: a Spring-tide Ramble.
- VII. Our Romance: a Letter from Lancelot.
- VIII. Terra Santa: a Peep into Italy.
- IX. Statement of the Tories. A Plea for Party.
- X. The Whig Historian: a "Last Word" on Lord Macaulay.
- XI. Politics in the Parish. By the Rector.

Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

In a few days, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

By ANDREW DALZEL.

Formerly Professor of Greek in that University; With a Memoir of the Compiler, and Portrait after Raeburn.
Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Now ready, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

FRAGMENTS OF TRUTH; being the EXPOSITION OF SEVERAL PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE.

Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

COPYRIGHT EDITION.

This day is published, Cheap Edition, price 1s.

CHALMERS'S ASTRONOMICAL DISCOURSES.

Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Now ready, in 1 vol. folio, price 10s. 6d.

BRITISH BIRDS drawn from NATURE.

By (J. B.) MR. HUGH BLACKBURN.

Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

NEW STORY FOR GIRLS.

In fcap. 8vo. price 2s.

AUNT AILIE. By the late CATHERINE D. BELL, Author of 'Cousin Kate's Story.'

Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO.

Victoria Press,

GREAT CORAM-STREET, W.C.

Now ready, Second Thousand,

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS, IN POETRY AND PROSE,

By the Most Eminent Writers of the Day.

EDITED BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 11 6

"From the social, as well as from a literary, point of view, the book is very attractive. The gem of the volume is Mr. Tennyson's poem."—*Times*, Dec. 28th.

"Apart from a few little caprices, the volume is in its literature highly creditable."—*Saturday Review*.

"The book is not illustrated, in the strict sense of the term, but it contains a number of well-executed vignettes; the printing is of the first class, and the cover, rich with green and gold, is a superb specimen of ornamentation."—*Illustrated London News*.

"If the volume before us be a specimen of woman's work, it is an unquestionable proof of their ability to compete with men in the work of the press; for a more correct or elegant specimen of typography it would be difficult to find."—*Daily News*.

"The 'Victoria Regia' is the woman's gift-book of the season. It is a noble volume of original contributions from nearly all the best popular writers of the day, and contains more of first-rate original writing than we remember to have seen in the best number of the best old annuals and keepsakes; while as a gift-book of the present season it stands quite alone."—*Examiner*.

"The printing is simply perfect and perfectly simple; the initial letters are extremely beautiful, and more than fanciful, really imaginative, indeed, the great artistic charm of the book."—*Spectator*.

"The 'Victoria Regia' edited by Adelaide A. Procter, is put forth as a specimen of woman's printing, and a very admirable one it is."—*Athenæum*.

"The 'Victoria Regia' is a volume which claims priority among the books of the season by reason of its singular origin, and of its superior execution. The mechanical execution is very good; the initial lettering and terminal scrolls are fanciful and elegant; the typography is faultless, and the paper and binding are of the finest kinds."—*Morning Post*.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 8s. elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, by
MILLAIS, LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.
19. The Valley of a Hundred Fires.
20. Burke's Romance of the Forum.

"The publications included in this Library have all been of good quality—many give information while they entertain. The manner in which the cheap editions forming the series is produced deserves special mention. The paper and print are unexceptionable; there is a steel engraving in each volume, and the outside of them will satisfy the purchaser who likes to see a reprint of books in handsome uniform."—*Examiner*.

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-st.

Just published, in crown 8vo. with notes, gilt, price 6s.
AUSTRALIA: with Notes by the Way, on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay and the Holy Land. By FREDERICK J. JOHNSON, D.D. With a Coloured Illustration of Australian Scenery.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Sold also by John Mason.

Just published, price 1s.
REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE INSTITUTION AND SYSTEM OF MADHOUSES IN ENGLAND. By H. BRUNFIELD, Esq.
London: Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, in small 8vo. price 8s. bound in cloth,
HINTS TO MOTHERS ON HOME EDUCATION. By FREDERICK BRIDGES, Author of 'Phrenology made Practical,' &c.

Also, lately issued, Second Edition, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.
PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL, AND POPULARLY EXPLAINED.

"Mr. Bridges is a true Baconian philosopher: the very strongest antithesis to the scientific pretender.... We have no hesitation in recommending this treatise as the most reliable and perfect in any language on the subject of phrenology."—*Morning Herald*.

"Mr. Bridges is a master of the theory he undertakes to expound.... We have been interested in his book, which we commend to public notice, as presenting the latest views of phrenological science."—*Leader*.
London: George Philip & Son, 33, Fleet-street; and Carlton-buildings, Liverpool.

Fcap. cloth, 1s.
CICERONIS ORATIO, pro Tito Annio Milone, from the Text of Orellius, carefully revised. With Notes Explaining the Text, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A. F.R.S.
London: William Tegg, Paternoster-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY.
12mo. cloth, price 2s.

ANALOGY (THE) OF RELIGION, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. A New and Improved Edition, with a complete Index, by JOSEPH BUTLER, LL.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham.
London: William Tegg, Paternoster-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Now ready, New and Cheaper Edition of
AGONY POINT. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT.

1 vol. 8vo. price 5s.
TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. Price 5s. 6d. Now ready.

ELKERTON RECTORY: a Sequel to "Twenty Years in the Church." By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. A New and Cheaper Edition. Price 5s. 6d.
London: L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

ANCIENT WELSH POETRY.—EVANS'S SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT WELSH POETRY, price 6s. 6d., is now on Sale by E. Marlborough & Co. 4, Ave-Marie-lane; and all Booksellers.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS) Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that Faculty.
For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES, &c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,
AND
LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S
BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7s. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6s.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!!

Every one should therefore provide against them.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY Grants Policies for Sums from 1000 to 1,000,000, assuring against ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
An Annual Payment of 3s. secures 1,000l. in case of DEATH by ACCIDENT, or a Weekly Allowance of 6s. to the Assured while laid up by Injury.
Apply for Forms of Proposal, or any Information, to the PROVINCIAL AGENTS, the BOOKING CLERKS at the RAILWAY STATIONS.
Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, London, E.C. 102,517, have been paid by this Company as Compensation for 36 fatal Cases, and 5,941 Cases of personal Injury.
64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established in the Year 1834.
Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of 30 is now paying 13s. 8s. 7d. instead of 24s. 8s. 4d.

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000.

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, FLEET-STREET.

London, 2nd January, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the Law Life Assurance Society will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, pursuant to the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, for the purpose of receiving the Auditor's Annual Report of the Accounts of the Society up to the 31st of December last; to elect Two Trustees in the Room of the Right Hon. Lord Campbell, deceased, and the Right Hon. Lord Abinger, deceased; to elect a Director in the room of Benjamin Austen, Esq., deceased, and for general purposes.
The Director to be chosen in the room of Benjamin Austen, Esq., deceased, will remain in Office until the 31st day of June, 1862.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

LASÈGUE'S FRENCH ARTICULATION;
or, Gift of Fluency to obtain Verbs and Idiomatical Phrases. 2nd Edit. Price 1s.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
Large and choice Selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Parian and English and French Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabras, Candlesticks and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty, and Variety.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1840.

TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Tourists' Writing Cases, Jew Cases, Writing Desks, Parian Productions, Library Sets in Medial and Leather Cases, Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Tooth Knives, the Magic Razor Strop and Paste, at Messrs. ALLEN & BAZIN'S, 4, Lendenhall-street, 113, Regent-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERE,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Coal-oil.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 12s. Glass Dessert 2l. 0s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents, Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS Broad-street. Established 1807.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; 25, Lombard-street, Liverpool; 15, Market-street, Manchester; and Water-hampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING, Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings, Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrook-Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.—DR. HASSALL, in his Report on TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD, says, "I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour and much pungency." Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen, in 1lb. and 4lb. Tins, and Tinfoil Packets, labelled "Taylor Brothers', London."

VALUABLE STOCK.
OLD BOTTLED PORT.—GEORGE SMITH, 86, Great Tower-street, E.C.; 9 and 10, Great Tower-street; and 1, St. Dunstan's-hill, London; 17 and 18, Park-row, Greenwich, S.E. Established 1756.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., 4, Pall Mall, and 143, Regent-street, Waterloopleace, S.W.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. & WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d., or in glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., stamp included, with full directions for its use, by their various Agents in the Metropolis and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless the name is engraved on the Government Stamp which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbery & Sons; E. Edwards; Thos. Bull, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory & Co., New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street. And of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

ASTHMA SPECIFIC—DATURA TATULA.
—By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant afford instantaneous relief. The remedy is adapted for use by all patients. Given in this country, and prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to Her Majesty, 143, New Bond-street; 29, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square; and 1, Lancaster-terrace, Hyde Park.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOO-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective instrument in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often harmful to its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOO-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A description of the Truss may be had, and the Truss which cannot fail to be forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.
Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 30s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d. P. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are potent light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each; postage 1d. JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 225, PICCADILLY, London.

CHAPPELL & CO.'S PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO: a very elegant Pianoforte, of a small size, but with the full compass, check action, and perfect touch; admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Excellent for keeping in tune; and the cheapest Pianoforte with check action yet made. Price 25 Guineas, either in rosewood or walnut. Height, 3 ft. 4 in.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the BROADWOOD and COLLARD quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50 Guineas, price 35 Guineas. In splendid walnut (similar to other 50 Guinea instruments), 40 Guineas.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 Guineas; or, in handsome walnut, 60 Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike other Cottage Pianofortes) Three Strings and the fullest Grand Compas of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richard Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood; the touch elastic; and the repetition very rapid. No Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES of every description, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand instruments of every description, and in great variety, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, CHAPPELL, KIRKMAN, &c.

NEW FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, the best of all makers. In oak case, with a compass of four octaves. Perfect for the Cottage, School or Choir. Price Five Guineas. At CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price, and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive Lists on application to CHAPPELL & CO., 50, Bond-street.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, by ALEXANDRE.—No. 1, with double key-board, 8 stops, and 31 rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, 45 Guineas. No. 2, with double key-board, 22 stops, and 6 rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, polished oak case, price 70 Guineas. These instruments surpass all others for Church purposes, and are equally adapted to the Organist's use in a Drawing-room. They are especially manufactured to resist the ill effects of damp, which is too common in churches, and are consequently not liable to derangement. Testimonials to the great superiority of the Alexandre Harmoniums from Professors STERNDALE BENNETT and Sir GORE GUSELEY; also, from Dr. RIMBAULT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TURLE, HERI ENGL, and the most eminent Professors and Organists, with full Descriptive Lists, will be forwarded on application to CHAPPELL & CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUMS.

- No. 1. Three stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case 25 Guineas.
- " 2. Eight stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case 35 "
- " 3. Sixteen stops, percussion action, additional blower, voix celeste, &c. (the best Harmonium that can be made) 60 "

CHAPPELL & CO.'S NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH BALLAD ALBUM: containing 36 Songs by BALFE, WALLACE, BARKER, GLOVER, LINDLEY, LOVER, WALTER MAYNARD, and other popular Composers, all with Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price 4s. bound and gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

In this Album will be found many of the most popular Ballads of these favourite Composers.

CHAPPELL'S First ALBUM DE DANSE for the Pianoforte; containing 10 Sets Quadrilles, 50 Valses, 40 Polkas, chiefly by CHARLES D'ALBERT. Price 4s. bound, with gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

CHAPPELL'S Second ALBUM DE DANSE for the Pianoforte; containing Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galops, Scottisches, Varsoviannas, Polka-Mazurkas, Redowns, and French Country Dances. Price 4s. bound, with gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

N.B.—The two Albums de Danse comprise a complete collection of all Music requisite for the Ball-room.

CHAPPELL'S CHRISTY MINSTREL ALBUM; containing 53 Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments.

N.B.—This collection alone contains various Popular Songs, including 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie,' 'Friends of my Youth,' 'I'm returning to thee, Annie,' 'Roseline,' &c. Price 4s. bound, with gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

CHAPPELL'S SACRED VOCAL ALBUM, contains 36 Songs and Duets, by HANDEL, BARNETT, GLOVER, the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, SMART, &c. Price 4s. bound, with gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

CHAPPELL'S ITALIAN SONG BOOK; containing 32 Italian and German Songs, by VERDI, MOZART, FLOTOW, SCHUBERT, &c., all with English as well as the original Words, and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price 4s. bound, with gilt edges; post free, 4s. 6d.

D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1861; containing, amongst other Works, Quadrilles and Waltzes from 'Lurline,' 'Robin Hood,' 'Queen Topaze,' &c. Bound in a splendidly illuminated cover, with gilt edges, Coloured Title, and Dedication Plate by BRANDARD, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

SHILLING ALBUMS.

CHAPPELL'S CHRISTMAS ALBUM of DANCE MUSIC; containing many of D'ALBERT'S most Popular Works, including Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galops, &c. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S VOCAL CHRISTY MINSTREL ALBUM: an entirely New Selection of these Popular Songs, with all the Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S FASHIONABLE DANCE-BOOK: a choice selection of Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galops, &c. By CHARLES D'ALBERT, and other Popular Composers. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S JUVENILE VOCAL ALBUM; consisting of Songs, Duets and Trios, adapted to moral and entertaining words. May be played and sung by the youngest musicians. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S CHRISTY MINSTREL ALBUM for the Pianoforte (without words), containing 50 of these celebrated Melodies, including all the newest. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

CHAPPELL'S STANDARD DANCE-BOOK; consisting of 72 Country Dances, Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, &c., newly arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 1s.; or in cloth, with gilt edges, 2s. Post free, 1s. 2d. or 2s. 2d.

DANCE MUSIC.

D'ALBERT'S FLORIMELLE. New Waltz. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours. With Cornet Accompaniment. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S JUANITA VALSE.—The Tenth Edition of this favourite Valse, just published. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S JUANITA VALSE DUETT. This Popular Valse arranged as a Duett. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN WALTZ. "Founded on the favourite Song of 'Kathleen Mavourneen.'" "The Waltz of the season." Beautifully Illustrated. 4s.

D'ALBERT'S ITALIAN CAMPAIGN QUADRILLE, on French Airs, beautifully Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S BONNIE DUNDEE QUADRILLE, on Scotch Airs. The most popular set ever written. 50th Edition, Illustrated in Colours. 4s.

LAROCHE'S ROSALIE VALSE, introducing 'The Prairie Flower,' 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow,' 'Gentle Annie,' &c. Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.

LAROCHE'S JUANITA QUADRILLES, introducing the Popular Air of 'Juanita,' 'I'm returning to thee, Annie,' 'Dixie's Land,' 'Where are the Friends of my Youth?' Price 4s.

LAROCHE'S BALLO IN MASCHERA VALSES. Just out, beautifully Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.

LAROCHE'S BALLO IN MASCHERA QUADRILLES. Just out, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE of VOCAL and PIANOFORTE MUSIC, in SHILLING NUMBERS. Post free, 1s. 2d.; or three for 3s. 4d.

- No. 1. Thirteen Songs by M. W. Balfe, 1s.
2. Ten Songs by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, 1s.
3. Ten Songs by Wallace, 1s.
4. Ten Songs by Mozart, with Italian and English Words, 1s.
5. Twelve Sacred Songs by Popular Composers, 1s.
6. Twelve Songs by Handel, 1s.
7. Ten Sets of Quadrilles by Charles D'Albert, &c., complete, 1s.
8. Forty Polkas by Charles D'Albert, Julien, Koenig, &c., 1s.
9. Fifty Valses by Charles D'Albert, Strauss, &c., 1s.
10. Nine Pianoforte Pieces by Brinley Richards, 1s.
11. Six Pianoforte Pieces by Wallace, 1s.
12. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 1), 1s.
13. Twelve Popular Duets, for Soprano and Contralto Voices, 1s.
14. Ten Songs by Schubert, English and German Words, 1s.
15. Eighteen of Moore's Irish Melodies, 1s.
16. Twelve Sacred Duets, for Soprano and Contralto Voices, 1s.
17. Nine Pianoforte Pieces by Osborne and Lindahl, 1s.
18. Twelve Songs by Verdi and Flotow, 1s.
19. Favourite Airs from 'The Messiah' for the Pianoforte, 1s.
20. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 2), 1s.
21. Nine Pianoforte Pieces by Ascher and Goria, 1s.
22. Twenty-one Christy and Buckley Minstrel Melodies, 1s.
23. Twenty-five Juvenile Pieces for the Pianoforte, 1s.
24. Thirteen Popular Songs by Barker, Linley, &c. &c., 1s.
25. Sims Reeves' Most Popular Songs, 1s.
26. Thirty Galops, Mazurkas, &c., by Charles D'Albert, &c., 1s.
27. Five Sets of Quadrilles, as Duets, by Charles D'Albert, &c., 1s.
28. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 3), 1s.
29. Ten Contralto Songs, by Mrs. Robert Arkwright, &c., 1s.
30. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 4), 1s.
31. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 5), 1s.
32. Beethoven's Sonatas, edited by Charles Halle (No. 6), 1s.
33. The Juvenile Vocal Album, 1s.
34. A Christmas Album of Dance Music, 1s.
35. Christy & Buckley Minstrel Songs, Second Series, 1s.
36. Christy & Buckley Minstrel Airs for Pianoforte (without Words), 1s.
37. Country Dances, Hornpipes, Reels, Jigs, &c., for Pianoforte, 1s.
38. A Fashionable Dance-Book for the Pianoforte, 1s.

N.B. All the Songs have a Pianoforte Accompaniment.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRASER, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, January 15, 1862.